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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,276 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
—	Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd Jan
L.	Sutlej	4191	500	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
—	Assam	3035	500	S. F. Coe	24th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	L. G. Perrins	27th ,,
M.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	20th ,,
L.	Bokhara	2944	500	H. Waighell	27th ,,
M.	Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L.	Surat	3142	550	C. B. Edwards	10th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L.	Chusan	4000	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the above passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
SURAT	3142 550	C. B. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4000 800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3119 600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 380, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	on Sunday 1st Feb.
CHINA	5,000	800	on Sunday 1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
MEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	2nd April
MARUSSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	27th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemesich	3,500	450	12th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3699	483	F. Hilch	10th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	50 0	10 0	G. C. Boothby	4th Mar.
s.s. NUBIA	3583	483	T. G. Knox	17th Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	48	R. Hutchison	about 20th Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3419	480	Wm. S. Young	To follow
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	483	Wm. Russell	do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	Guard	26th Jan.
* CLAN MACDONALD	2 642	Millar	3rd Feb.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewley	13th do.
* CLAN MONROE	2,197	Campbell	23rd do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Darley	3rd Mar.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 200.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 19th January, 1885, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Sunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Feo, and Bisrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st January, 1885, at 2 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

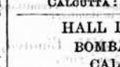
THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. HYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st ,,
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6 4
Per doz. pints	,, 4 2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TARASP,

FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE 2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE 1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON 1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG 5 lb. catty	,, 6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catty	,, 6 12

(Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.)

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December, 1884, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January, 1885.

"POSITIVE" LIFE OFFICE.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS for the last year compared with two previous years shows the following progress:—

		Annual Prem. Income.	
1882	97 Policies for Rs 5,40,500	Rs. 20,438	2 6
1883	148 ,, ,, ,, 7,79,500	,, 35,413	5 5
1884	171 ,, ,, ,, 10,09,400	,, 46,637	7 0

PELLY & Co., Ld., Agents.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE ANNUAL BALL
will take place on
FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY,

COMMITTEE.

Major F. S. HORE.
Major M. R. WYER.
Capt. A. H. ATKINSON.
Capt. G. W. ROUGHTON.
Capt. E. FREEBORN.
Lieut. G. LUND.
Quarter-Master A. F. SOUNDY.

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO

Vol. Single	Rs. 10
Vol. and 2 Ladies	,, 12
Non. Vol. Single	,, 12
,, and 2 Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies, each	,, 5

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, Limited,

MILL—Hancock Bridge, Mazagon.
OFFICE—31, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL CO., Ld., having completed the erection of their Mill, are now manufacturing PURE WHEAT FLOUR of a quality until now unprocurable in India. The Company's machinery is of the most modern type, embodying all the newest appliances in milling. The wheat (by automatic arrangement, which precludes the necessity of handling during the process of manufacture) is passed through a series of steel rollers, being additionally purified at every stage until nothing but the purest part of the grain is retained in the flour, the result being an article fully equal to the best European production.

The following grades can be obtained in any quantity direct from the Mill or retail from Messrs. PEARSE and Co., Limited:—

Patent No. 1.—Extra Quality for Pastry.
Superfine.—For Bread making.
Expert Quality.
Sizing Flour.
Bran.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
42 0	Still	HOCK ... Johannisberg	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
33 0	Still	HOCK ... Liebfraumilch	17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0	Still	HOCK ... Nierstein	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
23 0	Still	HOCK ... Hochheim	12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
23 0	Still	HOCK ... Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
20 0	Still	HOCK ... Geisenheim	11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
17 0	Still	HOCK ... Laubenheim	9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DURABLE, AND STYLISH.

BOYS JERSEY SUITS, RS. 8 TO 16.
RS. 9 TO 17. GIRL'S COSTUMES.

BEST YARN DYED NAVY BLUE WEBBETTE.

CASH DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.
Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brochetts, Pineapples, Dry Ginger, &c.
DESSERT DRY FRUITS—Muscatelles, Almonds, Hazel Nuts, Apricots, Pestachio Nuts, &c.
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums, &c.
BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults or children.
RUSSIAN TORPEDOES—The delight of the little folks.
CHOCOLATE MENIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitains, Burnt Almonds, Lozenges, &c., &c.
CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, AND BIRTHDAY CARDS, perfect Gems.
CONFECTIONERY—English, French and Allahabad. Send for detail list.
CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence.*

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Executes all local and mofussil orders for Fish, Turtles, Oysters, Ice, Fruits, and Fresh Vegetables to Private Individuals, Clubs and Durbars.

ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT DIRECT AND CHEQUES MADE PAYABLE TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE, CHINCHWAD

ALL Orders forwarded to us will receive careful attention, and arrangements have been made to ensure early delivery after receipt.

PROVISIONS	PIPES and CHEROOTS	NOTE and FOOLSCAP PAPERS
STORES and WINES	FILTERS	Stationery Requirements of all kinds.
SPIRITS and BEERS	LAMPS and LANTERNS	SPORTING AMMUNITION.
AERATED WATERS	ENAMELLED IRON Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Gridirons, etc., etc.	TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES
		GYMKHANA KIT for all Games

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Folding Wood Chairs	3 8	STEEL TRUNKS, wood bound, from	15 0
,, Steel Tables, from	9 8	Portmanteaux, from	12 8
,, Iron Cots	10 8	Helmet Cases	6 8
,, Iron Chairs (forming bedsteads)	12 8	Courier Bags, from	6 12
,, Iron Wash Stands	9 8	Cartridge Bags, from	3 12
Travelling Baths	25 0	Gladstone Bags, from	19 8
BATH TUBS, galvanised iron, from	2 12	Rug Straps, from	1 8
Pails, galvanised iron, from	0 12	Hat and Coat Pegs, per doz	4 8

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
POONA.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

FURNITURE, DECORATIONS FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

CLARETS IN WOOD, EX S.S. VENETIA

Per Hhd. of 46 gallons. Cash.		Per Hhd. of 46 gallons. Cash.
Rs. 180 0	BORDEAUX	Rs. 180 0
220 0	MEDOC SUPERIEUR	220 0
255 0	ST. EMILION	255 0
300 0	ST. JULIEN	300 0

The above AS IN PREVIOUS SHIPMENTS have been specially selected for India from the choicest growths of the GIRONDE only

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

BEG to notify that in addition to their well-known business as

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

They have established themselves as

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.

They will be glad to give estimates for the entire FURNISHING of HOUSES in every detail, and they guarantee everything of the very best quality.

They have also received a choice stock of

PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

And expect shortly a large consignment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, as well as CARPETS, CRETONNES, SATEENS, and all materials used for the covering of Furniture.

SHOW ROOMS—18, MARINE-STREET, FORT,
STEAM WORKS—TANK BUNDER.

LATHAM AND CO.,

TIMES OF INDIA BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

have received for unreserved Sale by Public Auction from

BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON,

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

Including Oriental and Oriental Subjects;

DRAWING AND FINE ART PRODUCTIONS,

Including Hogarth, Boisserée, and Clouets French Portraits from Castle Haward.

The date of sale will be notified hereafter

For Catalogues apply

LATHAM AND CO.,
General Agents, Army, Navy and Civil.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co. THE GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS. RIDGWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London. GLOBE INLAND EXPRESS of GREAT BRITAIN. CURTISS & SONS, Shipping Agents, Portsmouth. MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., General Agents, London.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., London. INDIAN AGENTS: SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO. ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES. PROPRIETORS, "HOME" EXPRESS, by which parcels shipped to England, all parts of the continent and America.

M. M. MODY & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc.

Up-country orders promptly attended.

Prices furnished on application

Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Albumenized Paper, Dry Plates, guaranteed the best in India. Necessary Chemicals of the best quality fancy back grounds, new and second-hand, from the most competent artists, are always obtainable, as well as studio furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables Balustrades, Stands, Rocks, Grass, imitation Carpets etc., etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!! OF THE PLAY OF THE SEASON!

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
Will perform their extremely popular Parsee Social Play of
ASLAJEE OF 60 WISHING TO MARRY SHERIN OF 17.
To conclude with scenes from a new Powerful Magic Lantern.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of February next is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the matters of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 15th day of January 1885.

Re MANOKJI PESTONJI HENDERSON and HORMUSJI MERWANJI HENDERSON of 6 per cent.
„ JOHN JOSEPH ..... of 7 per cent.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of January, 1885.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a BUNGALOW on Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, now occupied by H. J. P. Thomson, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for April and May. Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Road, Masagon, lately occupied by G. Gahagan, Esquire. For terms, &c., apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 67, Bazaar Gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1885, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ,
Bombay, 15th January, 1885. Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government letter No. 74 of 1885, on the subject of the extension of Local Self-Government in this city.
2. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 2,913-14-4, being the book value of 92 bullocks of the Health Department.
3. Letter from Colonel Beville, Commandant, Marine Battalion, acknowledging, on behalf of himself and the officers of that regiment, the vote of thanks passed to them by the Corporation) for the services of the regimental band, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the New Municipal Offices and Hall.
4. Government Notification, appointing Captain Morland as a member of the Corporation and the Town Council.
5. Annual Administration Report for 1883-84, together with the Town Council's review thereof and the Auditor's Report for the same period.

By order of the Chairman, H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 16th January, 1885.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, for six months certain, a very handsomely furnished BUNGALOW, admirably situated on Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, consisting of a very handsome drawing and dining-room and four bed-rooms, and is kept in first-class order. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, on the west side. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, four BUNGALOWS in Grant Road, opposite the Station. Rents Rs. 100, 80, 70, 60. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable FIRST FLOOR in Hornby-row, above Mr. E. I. Brandon, admirably adapted for Barrister's Chambers, Solicitor's Office, or a Dentist. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

A VERY desirable TOP FLOOR opposite to the new High Court. Could be used as aresidence. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a lower roomed BUNGALOW in Lower Colaba. Rent Rs. 45. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Girgaum. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... „	1 0
Seltzer Water... ... ... „	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... „	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... „	1 8
Raspberryade... ... ... „	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... „	0 12
Potash Water ... ... „	0 12
Lithia Water... ... ... „	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... „	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
4, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madon Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORK of the UPPER-STOREY of the NEW CENTRAL PRESS BUILDING and of the GROUND FLOOR of the NEW QUARTERS for CATHEDRAL CHAPLAINS at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of Tenders obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned until 3 p.m. on or before the 26th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 16th January, 1885.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of LUKHMIBAI, widow of THAKAR RAGHOWJEE DOONGHER, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

DEWSEY GOPALL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, one of the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. A. WATKINS,
The 15th day of Jan, 1885.

MESSRS. HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1885 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER SUPPLY of Foot's Celebrated LINEN MARKING PENCIL.
Price Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER, SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use, the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen .....Rs. 2 8
Desk „ „ „ ..... „ 3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 1, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., few dozens of surplus beer, porter, wines, bitters, &c., in quarts and pints, cut and stick tobacco in boxes, &c.

Also few cases of loaf sugar, Trichis and brandy.

By order of the executors of a deceased Parsee gentleman, 1 brougham, 1 landau, and 1 horse.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Waree Bunder, near the Tramway Company's Shed, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and in re Thucker Mooljee Luckmidass, a carting agent, an insolvent:—8 bullock carts.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th January, 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, Meadow-street.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Situate at Colcewadda-street, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Cooverbai, the wife of Hormusjee Pestonjee Karanjia the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mungnee, widow, Monchund Crustnajee, Goomanchund Crustnajee and Crustnajee, the legal heirs and representatives of the late Crustnajee Nuggajee Shroff, the mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by public auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, situate, lying, being and fronting on the eastern side of Colcewadda-street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 39 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 401, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a public passage and the house of Chintoo Annajee, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a public passage and the house of Bhagertheebye, widow of Balloo Jaddow.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 17th January, 1885. Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given that fresh TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for six months from 1st February, 1885, to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders are invited to submit two tenders specifying the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the licence (i) if the present restriction as to the retail selling price be removed, and (2) if it be retained. Each tender should specify the amount of fee offered for the licence.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 which will be returned if the tenders be not accepted.

4. Any other information required may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 12th January, 1885.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "ORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class	Rs. 8
2nd do.	„ 5
3rd do.	„ 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class ..... 3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do. ..... 2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do. ..... 1 do	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran" on the following days:—

Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder,

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 13th January, 1885.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, clearedout by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine, the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms—liberal satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

ZYLO BALSAMUM.—A beautiful, clear, and transparent preparation, especially recommended as a Hair Dresser. Re. 1-14 per bottle.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—A four handed MATCH TO-NIGHT. Play at 9 p.m.

WEDDING, THIS EVENING, at 8. Salvation Barracks, Esplanade. All invited, As. 8 and An. 1.

BOARD and LODGING with the comforts of a home in an English family. Rs. 40 and 50.—196, Lower Colaba.

SHIGRAM (palanquin), light, neat, looks nearly equal to new, FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY.

DRESS-MAKER WANTED, to take charge of a branch business. Apply (by letter only) with copies of testimonials to E. M. WALKER, Lucknow.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their house should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

PATENT ANTICAT MOUSE-TRAP, perpetual and self-setting, made entirely of tin-ware, easy to set, Re. 1 each.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

WE have to sell a FULL-DRESS SADDLE CLOTH, nearly new.—A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Meadow and Hummum-streets, Fort.

WANTED, a CLERK who thoroughly understands book-keeping by double entry. Apply with copies of testimonials, by letter only, to Mr. C. Marcks, Rampart-row.

SHIGRAM and HORSE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase a strong shigram and horse with harness complete. Offers to X. Y. Z., care of Messrs. Lidbetter, and Stead, Apollo-road, Fort, Bombay.

TWO INDIAN or FOREIGN YOUNG LADY PUPILS required to fill vacancies; terms, 50 guineas per annum. For English, German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, and Calisthenics. Visiting Professors, Ladies' Collegiate School, Lyncombe Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London. Prospectus on application.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWARE, LATHAM & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons; green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth); Bapty Brothers; Bombay Flour Mills; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—MRS. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

TO BE LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Church Gate-street, for offices. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

WANTED, immediately, to ADVANCE five thousand rupees on substantial security. Apply to P. R., care of this paper.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavour tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

TO LET, a furnished BUNGALOW at Parlee Hill, Bandora, commands excellent scenery all round with a nice compound. Apply CASHIER, National Bank.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Original Hotel in Poona, ROYAL FAMILY most conveniently situated near the railway station. Unexceptional testimonials under present management.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

FOR SALE, at Mr. Pryce Weedon's, Malabar Hill several well bred Australian Horses, Carriages, new lady's Saddle, prize bred Skye-terriers, and two aviaries of rare birds.

WANTED, by an officer in Lucknow, a Persian speaking servant, must be a native of Persia. None but a really good man need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials to F. M., care of this Office.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works, Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta, Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, MASTER, European or Eurasian, able to Apply, stating terms and denomination, to Secretary Neemuch Railway School, Neemuch.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FRIDAY, 30th JAN. CONCERT in TOWN HALL for SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE under patronage of H. E. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON and Miss FERGUSSON. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, may be secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE EGYPTIAN DELIGHT.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes. Each per 100. Wolseley, Rs. 3-8; Khedive, Rs. 2-8 and Sphinx, Rs. 2. D. Macropolo, sole agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

AN Oxford Graduate in honors and an experienced tutor, shortly proceeding to England, wishes to take with him one or two boys to educate and take charge of. Satisfactory references and moderate terms.—J. C. Graves, M. A., Chandernagore.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

FOR SALE, owner going home, a chesnut Waler GELDING—15¼"—6 off, steady in saddle, has a good mouth and been ridden by a lady, and would make a good heavy weight charger; has also been driven and is perfectly steady in single and double harness. Apply to Colonel STOCKLEY, R. A., Colaba.

WANTED, by an Officer in the N.-W. Provinces, a Portuguese to do Bearer's work. Must be a really good servant, not over 30 years of age, and well recommended. Applicants will be communicated with on leaving their names and addresses to A. B. care of this Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents,

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampar Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	No 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Sanniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
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Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deid-sheimer	16 0	9 0
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Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc, Superior	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin

he invariably forgot to return them. It was discovered that he generally pledged the things he borrowed. A report was made of the matter to the police, and accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday charged Dugdoo Kondajee and five other labour-cart drivers, before Mr. Ryan, with driving furiously along the Erskine-road. It appears that these cart-drivers have become a thorough nuisance near the dock. Whenever they see a chance of securing a load, they rush in a crowd towards the bunder. Yesterday the accused, though warned over and over again indulged this dangerous practice, and in a general rush made by them an unfortunate sweeper was knocked down, but escaped in a miraculous manner. His worship said he was quite aware of the nuisance caused by these men, and the little heed they take of the frequent warnings given. It was necessary to put down the dangerous practice as soon as possible. He would fine them Rs. 5 each, and in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Shivlingoo Ramia, a noted character, and Nursee, an old woman, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 70, the property of Muddonsing Lutchmonsing, a sweetmeat seller having his shop at Grant-road, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving a portion of the stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1, it appears, went to the shop of the complainant on the 12th instant at about 10 o'clock at night, and asked him at what rate he sold milk. During the conversation which resulted from this inquiry the prisoner managed to steal the ornaments, which the complainant had in his pocket. They were missed shortly after, and on a report being made to the police they arrested the first prisoner and searched the room in which he lived at Duncan-road, together with the old woman. Nothing was found, but while he was still in police custody the woman voluntarily brought a portion of the ornaments, valued at Rs. 62, to the police chowkey. The first prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to six months' imprisonment.

FINE ART IN SCOTLAND.—From the report of the committee of management of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland for the past year, Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater appears to have been the most energetic and industrious of all the district honorary secretaries. At any rate, to him belongs the credit of having enrolled the largest number of members out of Edinburgh and Glasgow. We find that His Excellency the Governor subscribed five guineas, and we believe he supports the association to the same extent this year. The total fund subscribed during the past year amounted to £4,630, and 947 members were enrolled in excess of the previous year. The members received their copies of the presentation work, consisting of a book of etchings illustrative of the river Tweed, by a recent mail. In their report the committee record their high appreciation of the beauty of the drawings, and of the admirable manner in which Mr. Durand has executed the *facsimile* reproductions. They also tender to Professor Veitch the acknowledgments of the association for the interesting introduction he has written to the volume, and to Dr. Walter Smith for original sonnets he has furnished for two of the illustrations. The presentation work for this year will consist of a selection of photogravures or engravings of some of the most characteristic and best known paintings of Sir William Fetes Douglas.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for London, with the homeward mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON—T W Wood
FOR VENICE—Col W Jeffrey
FOR SUEZ.
Mr Gebhard Mrs Andrews
FOR ADEN—Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw
FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr J V B Miranda

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JAN. 15.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

MEERSAMAL SHEWBUX AND OTHERS *vs.* JOHN HALTAR.

THIS was an action to recover from the defendant Rs. 537-9-6, being the value of 4 tons and 19 cubic feet of timber scantlings, short delivered out of a consignment of 277 tons 29 cubic feet 7 inches shipped by the plaintiffs' firm on board the s.s. Darlington, of which the defendant is master, at Moulmein on the 24th May last, to be delivered to the plaintiffs' firm in Bombay, at Rs. 120 per ton, and for refund of freight payable to plaintiffs on 93 pieces of timber measuring 1 ton not delivered to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Ardeser Bezonjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the defendant.

The defendant denied the plaintiffs' claim, and admitted only Rs. 12, being the value of 5 bundles short delivered. He contended that if there was any breach it was owing to the violent burst of the south-west monsoon on the voyage from Moulmein to Galle, and that all the broken pieces had been delivered to the plaintiffs.

Evidence was called, after which his honour was of opinion that the plaintiffs had failed to prove the short delivery of timber scantlings and the damages sustained by them, and gave a decree for the admitted amount—Rs. 12—awarding to the defendant Rs. 34 as costs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGES.

WE wish our friend Mr. Mahiputram Nilkant of Ahmedabad had kept his opinions about widow marriages to himself. We think it is our duty to defend the helpless Hindoo widows from the wholesale charges levelled against them by this Hindoo veteran. He is inconsistent when he suggests the expediency of empowering district municipalities to grant marriage licenses, while on the other hand he ridicules the alternative suggested by Mr. Malabari, that married youngsters should not be allowed to appear at public examinations. Be it noted that Mr. Mahiputram in the same breath recommends that the Municipal bodies be directed not to issue licenses to persons under a certain age.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CLAIM AGAINST THE LATE DIRECTORS OF THE FLEMING S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE NEW FLAMING S. AND W. CO VS. KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHERS.

THE above suit in which the plaintiffs claim to recover the sum of Rs. 11,28,920-14-1, with interest from the late directors of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was called on for hearing. The defendants are Kessowjee Naik, Gheilabhoy Padmasey, Sakerchund Nagerdas, since deceased, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and C. A. Turner, Official Assignee.

The hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lang and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Arere and Nicholson, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; the Hon. Budrodin Tyebjee and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunkar, and Dinshah, for Chunilal Sakerchund, and Vadilal Sakerchund sons of the late Sakerchund Nagurdas; and Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. F. R. Viecajee, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. The defendants, Mr. C. A. Turner and Ghellabhoy Padmasey appeared in person.

The plaintiffs say that the New Fleming S. and W. Company was registered as a joint stock company under the provisions of Act X. of 1866 on the 31st July, 1878; and by the 89th clause of the articles of association the defendants, excepting the Official Assignee were appointed the first directors, down to the time when the company went into liquidation. Nursey Kessowjee, who was director ex-officio, was appointed secretary, treasurer, and agent; and it was provided that he should deposit with such bank as the directors should appoint, all monies due from him to the Company, but exceeding in amount at any one time Rs. 5,000; and that such deposits should be dealt with in such manner as the directors should appoint. At the time the company was registered it had as its bankers certain local banks of credit and position in Bombay. On the 6th August, 1878, the defendants, the directors, at a meeting passed a resolution that Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. should be the bankers and muccadums of the company. Nursee Kessowjee and Co. were not a firm of bankers but a firm merchants; and to the knowledge of the directors, carrying on a large speculative business in opium, cotton, and other commodities. Nursey Kessowjee had a 14 annas share in this firm; while the other partners, viz., Raghowjee Kirpal, Veiljee Dhunjee, Maney Daisar, Gungajee Passo and Passoo Dewraj, had amongst them only a 2 annas share. They bought no capital into the firm, and were merely working partners in it. The plaintiff's state that the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was in substance and effect the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee to be the banker of the plaintiff's company, an appointment *ultra vires* on the part of the defendants and contrary to the provisions of the articles of association. The appointment was not a *bona fide* one, and was made for the purpose of placing money in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee, or of his firm, to enable it to carry on its speculative business. The defendant Kessowjee Naik was the father of Nursey Kessowjee, and had always been closely connected with him in business. The other defendants were relatives, or debtors and defendants of Kessowjee Naik and Nursey Kessowjee, and acted in obedience to their orders and directions. Both before and after Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were appointed the bankers, the directors and Nursey Kessowjee began to borrow moneys upon the credit of the plaintiff's company far in excess of the legitimate wants of the said company; and to pay over the money so borrowed, or the greater portion thereof to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to be used by the latter in its speculative business. The moneys in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. on the 1st August, 1878, amounted to Rs. 1,25,867-4-4; and at the end of that year, this sum, by reason of illegal borrowings, amounted, to Rs. 11,28,220-14-1. The plaintiffs urge that the defendants were grossly negligent in their management of the New Fleming Company. At and after the time the company was registered, the defendants had in their hands 787 unallotted shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, and one unallotted share of the nominal value of Rs. 250. These shares had been left by the shareholders in the hands of the directors for the purpose of their disposing of the same, and with the proceeds thereof paying off a sum Rs. 3,00,000 due for spindles, machinery, and additions to the mill. The nominal value of the unallotted shares was Rs. 3,93,750; and the defendants instead of applying the proceeds to the payment of the debt, filled up the whole of the shares in the name of Nursey Kessowjee, and authorised him to mortgage them in order to raise funds. Nursey Kessowjee disposed of the shares, but he did not apply the proceeds of them for the benefit of the New Fleming Company; and through the fraud or gross negligence of the defendants the company sustained a loss of Rs. 2,48,670-14. Nursey Kessowjee and Company stopped payment on the 26th December, 1878, and filed their petition in the Insolvency Court on the 9th January, 1879, when their estate and effects were vested in the defendant, Mr. Charles Agnew as Official Assignee. At the time of their failure they had in their hands the sum of Rs. 11,20,920-14-1, belonging to the New Fleming Company. The dividend which it is expected will be paid to the plaintiffs out of the estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., will not cover the claim of the plaintiffs. On account of the loss, two petitions were presented to the High Court, praying that the Fleming Company might be wound up; and by an order of the 1st February, 1879, for winding up the company, Messrs. Henry Randall Cormack, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Michael Rozario de Quadros were appointed official liquidators. The plaintiffs in conclusion pray that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 11,28,1300-14-1, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The first defendant in his written statement says that for several years before the registration of the plaintiffs company, the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had been the bankers of the company, out of which the plaintiff's company was founded. The appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as such bankers was well known to and acquiesced in by the shareholders of the company. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were at the time of their appointment as such bankers, and had been for several years before carrying on business in Bombay as bankers and merchants; and were considered a first-class native firm and enjoyed great credit. Kessowjee Naik denied that the appointment was *ultra vires* on the part of the directors, and not made *bona fide*. He also denied that he had been always closely connected with Nursey Kessowjee in his business; that the other directors were either his or Nursey Kessowjee's relatives's debtors or defendants; that before and after Nursey Kessowjee and Company were appointed bankers, the directors, the defendants, borrowed large sums of money upon the credit of the plaintiffs company far in excess of its legitimate wants, and paid over the same to Nursey Kessowjee and Company; that either he or any of the other defendants is liable to make good any moneys which may have been paid to the plaintiff's company, &c. Kessowjee Naik in addition says that while he was a director of the New Fleming Company he guaranteed or became liable for the payment by the company of divers sums of money; and that on the winding up of the company he has paid or has been decreed to pay on account of it sums amounting in all to Rs. 4,48,000, and interest thereon. He claims the necessary set-off against what he has been decreed to pay. A sum of Rs. 1,00,500, with interest, has also been claimed from him, as money borrowed by the company and guaranteed by him. This liability on his part he has denied; but in the event of his being held liable, he submits that he will be entitled to a set-off in respect of this sum as well.

The following are the particulars of the sets off claimed by Kessowjee Naik :—Rs. 35,000 borrowed by the New Fleming Company from the Bank of Bombay, and guaranteed by the defendant. The bank obtained a decree against the defendant, with interest and costs; and the latter had mortgaged to the bank several landed properties belonging to him to secure the sum.

Rs. 75,000 borrowed by the New Fleming Company from the executors of Hadjee Esmael Hadjee Habib and guaranteed by the defendant. The Executors obtained a decree against the defendant, who mortgaged to them certain landed properties.

Rs. 23,000, being the approximate equivalent 10,000, which was the amount of bills drawn by the New Fleming Company and accepted by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. at Hongkong. These bills were endorsed by the defendant and Jairam Sewjee, and negociated with the National Bank. The National Bank recovered the money from the drawers, and from the latter brought an action against the defendant who mortgaged with him certain landed property in Cutch. In a further written statement, Kessowjee Naik says that the sum of Rs. 1,06,000 claimed from him, which he does not admit; but should be decreed against him, he submits he is entitled to a further set off.

Gheilabhoy Padumsey in his written statement says that the directors did not appoint any local bank other than the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., as the bankers of the New Fleming Co. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. carried on the business traded in opium, cotton, and other commodities, but Gheilabhoy says he has no knowledge that they ever carried on speculative business.

The material allegations in the plaint were denied by the defendants.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Kessowjee Naik raised number of issues which were in the main adopted by the other defendants.

Mr. Turner said that he admitted a claim against Nursey Kessowjee and Company to the amount of about Rs. 10,50,000 but he denied any liability on the part of Nursey Kessowjee as a director. He added that he did not join in any of the issues raised.

The claim originally made so far as the plaintiffs was increased on an amended plaint to Rs. 11,28,920-14-1.

Mr. Lang raised an issue on the question of limitation so far as the amended plaint was concerned.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to address the court. He said that the capital of the New Fleming Company was 22 lakhs, out of which 18 lakhs had been issued. It was really a startling fact which one scarcely could credit that a Spinning and Weaving Mill should have had in the hands of its banks upwards of eight lakhs of rupees. This large balance was acquired simply by the borrowing of money which the company did not require. The unallotted shares, which amounted to a nominal sum of 700, were all placed in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee, and it did not appear in the books that the directors had done anything to see that the proceeds were applied for the purposes of the company. Up to October, 1878, Nursey Kessowjee's credit was very bad; indeed, it was so bad, that Kessowjee Naik proceeded to make a series of fictitious transfer entries in his books to his account with Nursey Kessowjee. The object of this was, the plaintiffs said, to put himself in a better position in case of Nursey Kessowjee failing. The constitution of the Company intended that Nursey Kessowjee and Company should not be bankers of the plaintiffs because it was distinctly stated in the articles of association that they should not keep in their hands a larger sum than Rs. 5,000; and that anything beyond that should be deposited in the bank. An examination of Nursey Kessowjee and Company's books would show of what a very speculative character their business was; and as a matter of fact, they had been hopelessly insolvent since 1869 70.

His Lordship: I thought they were brought down by the failure of Nicol and Company.

Mr. Inverarity: Oh, no! Nicol and Company's failure only brought them down a few months earlier. (A laugh.)

The learned counsel in continuing his address, asked the court to hold that Kessowjee Naik did not occupy the position of honorary Kessowjee and Company's was. He was their chief guiding spirit, and was intimately connected with them.

Mr. Inverarity then proposed to read an extract from the evidence delivered by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, in the suit C. A. Turner *vs.* Kessojee Naik.

Mr. Lang: I object to my learned friend putting in that judgment as evidence.

Mr. Inverarity: I don't intend to put it in as evidence; but I intend to read a portion which I will prove by evidence.

Mr. Lang: Oh; I thought my learned friend was trying to prejudice the mind of the Court.

Mr. Inverarity: No; its impossible to prejudice the mind of the Court. (A laugh.)

Mr. Lang said that Mr. Turner had appealed against Sir Charles Sargent's decision in that case.

Mr. Inverarity in continuation, said that the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as bankers had been discussed by Mr. Justice Bayley in the suit Permanandas Jevundas *vs.* The New Fleming Company which was reported in the Indian Law Reports, VI. Bombay. In that suit Mr. Justice Bayley said that the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., they being a trading firm and carrying on a large and hazardous speculation seem to be a very questionable one and like a violation of the articles to association.

The Court adjourned at 5 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th January, 1885.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	72·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·9
Dew Point	59·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	79·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	65·1
General Direction of Wind*..	N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	213

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EXTENSION OF THE CALCUTTA MUSEUM.

THE *Englishman* learns that the plans for the completion of the annexes of the Imperial Museum, Calcutta, intended for the reception of the economic and industrial collections, have just been completed. The building known as the Jewel Court is to be raised to the height of the Imperial Museum building by the addition of two stories; and an extensive wing, of the same height, is to be carried backwards towards the Kyd-street tank. The Museum, as it stands, is a grand massive building, but when it receives the proposed additions it will form a magnificent pile of which any city might boast. It may be remembered that the Imperial Museum trustees sanctioned the use of the Museum building and grounds for the so-called Calcutta Exhibition on the understanding that the Government of Bengal would erect a permanent structure on the character above described. With the new additions, the Imperial Museum may be fairly described as the "South Kensington" of India, and it is to be hoped that, in other respects besides size and extent of accommodation, the analogy may be borne out. There are still some notable defects in the scheme of the Imperial collections and the time has come when these might be remedied. It is an extraordinary fact, for instance, that a city like Calcutta is still without a picture gallery, although the deficiency has at various times been recognised. Towards the close of the Calcutta Exhibition, we believe, a considerable sum of money was devoted by the Local Government to the purchase of a selection of the pictures exhibited, and the purchases were made under the direction of a special committee. The idea was eventually to place the pictures then acquired, together with those belonging to the School of Art, in the Jewel Court, which was especially adapted for their reception. In fact, in the Jewel Court, we have an excellent picture gallery ready to hand, with all the conveniences for lighting and hanging. There are other important matters connected with the Museum which it is unnecessary now to discuss, but we may congratulate both the Museum trustees and the Local Government on the efforts that are being made to extend and improve an institution which is truly imperial in its objects and character.

MADRAS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A correspondent telegraphs from Bangalore :—A European in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company was charged this morning before the district magistrate by Mr. Singer himself with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 460. The accused pleaded guilty, and said he had been led astray by evil companions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of fifty rupees, or in default to go to jail for an additional term of two months.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

RISING OF THE SUTLEJ.—On the 11th instant the Sutlej River rose, owing to the winter rains, three feet in twenty-four hours, and swept away one of the small boat bridges at Ferozepore, and breached the large bridge also. The rise and heavy flow continued for about twelve hours, when the river showed signs of abating. The new tramway embankment, under construction by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, was slightly damaged, but beyond this no other harm was done. The waters have now subsided to their normal height.—*Pioneer.*

EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK BY A SNAKE.

THE Port Elizabeth (Cape of Good Hope) *Telegraph* says :—With the advance of summer snakes are coming forth from their winter quarters in greater numbers than usual. Many of the colonial species are remarkable for their daring. Some of them will attack man without provocation, especially the description known as the cobra proper, which is noted for its fierceness. Luckily, it is rarely met with, for it is one of the most venomous among the group of colonial snakes. The placid stream of the Zwartkops was the scene of an exciting adventure forming a striking instance of the fact that the true cobra is most daring in its attack on an enemy whether made by land or water. On a recent Saturday afternoon Mr. P. P. Archibald was out in his dingy, and his attention was directed to the banks of the river by a snake which was seen making a great noise, fluttering as though alarmed by some hostile visitor. They had their nests built in the side of the bank, and the enemy soon showed itself in the form of a huge cobra, which was doubtless looking for their young ones. The birds most persistently assailed the snake, with a view of driving him off, the cobra repelling the attack by standing erect and making a dart occasionally at one of the more active among his assailants. While this skirmish was going on Mr. Archibald pulled over towards the snake, getting within striking distance, when the reptile went and swam towards the boat. It was evidently bent on attacking the occupant; and gliding along the stream to the bows it found it could not make an attack from that quarter, so it swam alongside the dingy with head erect. Mr. Archibald quickly seized one of the paddles and struck the cobra sharply on the back and then kept it submerged until it was drowned. It was found to measure 6 ft. 1 in. on being handed into the boat.

THE MULTICHARGE GUN.

THE Americans have been experimenting with a new gun, which is described as the six-inch bore "Haskell multicharge gun." The experiments were conducted at the Government proving ground at Sandy Hook, and at the close of the week the last shot fired was the fortieth round, with the following results. The shot was three calibres long, which fill in between pounds of slow-burning powder was used in the breech, and 97 lb. of quicker burning powder was distributed in the four supplemental charge chambers, making the total amount of powder used 116lb. The velocity of the shot was 1,942 feet per second, the maximum pressure being 30,000 lb. per square inch. The elevation was 44 degrees. The range was 4,480 yards. Mr. Haskell states that in the trial of the Krupp 11-inch gun the weight of the shot was 759 lb., weight of powder 253 lb., pressure 40,829 lb., elevation 42 degrees, range 4,480 yards. He also says the full capacity of the multicharge gun has not been reached.

LIFE INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

LIFE insurance throughout the German Empire has made gradual though steady progress since its first establishment in 1829, when two insurance offices were started. During that year they succeeded in obtaining 1,448 clients, who insured for a sum of 8,077,250 marks, the average per head being 5,578 marks. From that time it has gone on with increasing number but diminishing averages per head, until at the commencement of the present year the insurers amounted to 708,449 and the amount insured for to 2,619,060,389 marks. From this a deduction must be made for lapses and forfeitures, of 37,421 policies for 123,110,729 marks, the total aggregate of business during 1883 showing an increase of 3 per cent. in the number of insurances and 6 per cent. in the amounts. The total expenses of the offices during the year were 13,068,704 marks, or 11.15 per cent. of the total receipts.

A SICK MOUNTAIN.

"A very strange phenomenon, the *New York Times* says, has occurred in Virginia. According to our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, one of the mountains in Rockbridge Co., Va., is mourning in black and red smoke, and is "in a high state of perspiration." Mountains have hitherto become excessively hot and have vomited a large quantity of stones, ashes, and other indigestible matters, but this is the first time that a mountain has been in a "high state of perspiration"—at least as far as our medical and geographical records show. Undoubtedly the Virginia mountain is in a feverish condition. The prevalence and violence of malarial fevers sin the neighbourhood of Back Creek are such that it is not at all strange that a mountain should have fallen ill. Whether this particular mountain has yet shaken is not mentioned, but there can be no doubt that if it does not recover very soon it will experience a severe chill by Christmas time. Of course a mountain as ill as the Virginia mountain evidently is has not obtained the relief of a profuse perspiration without medical aid. It would be interesting to know who is the local physician in charge of the case, and what his treatment has been. Has he placed a foot of the mountain in a hot bath and planted a large field of mustard on its flanks? Has he administered podophyllin and subsequent quinine in large doses; and, if so, how has he induced the patient to take these medicines? It is possible that there may be a large natural deposit of arsenic in the mountain's system, and that this may have had the effect of large doses of Fowler's solution; but medical men will prefer to believe, for the credit of their profession, that the Back Creek doctor is solely responsible for all the favourable symptoms. Strong hopes are entertained that the mountain will recover. Its pores appear to be thoroughly open, and unless it is attacked with a congestive chill it will soon show a very decided improvement. It is to be feared, however, that it is smoking to excess, and thus weakening its ability to resist disease. However, the patient is evidently in the hands of a competent physician, and we have nothing to do but to wait patiently for the *Sun's* next medico-geographical bulletin.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects.—L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In scrofulous cases of lupus, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists throughout the world. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 229 High Holborn, London.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—Everybody must have been struck by the silence of late observed respecting Russia. Newspapers which for years had constantly given information as to the state of the country, the persecution of the Jews, the Nihilist plots, and financial and industrial questions all at once became silent; and neither the telegraphic agencies nor the Press have been saying anything of late on Russian events. If the *Nord* (which, however, is not published in Russia) did not, from time to time, furnish semi-official notes showing Russia to be now hostile, now disagreeable towards a particular Power, one might fancy Russia to be more deeply plunged than ever in the famous retirement maintained by her during the 15 years after the Crimean war.

Yet nothing is changed in Russia. Despotism is more violent and resolute than ever, and the Press is more than ever subject to the arbitrary will of the authorities, editors being daily accustomed to receive invitations to avoid discussing specified questions. Nihilism, however, has not been disarmed, but continues to exist, with the aggravating circumstance that the army, formerly exempt from contagion, has been contaminated. The last few Nihilist trials have shown among the prisoners men belonging to the army, and these not of the lowest rank. Among the last batch sentenced to transportation for affiliation to Nihilism was a lieutenant-colonel. Count Tolstoi, formerly Minister of Education, and now of the Interior, who enjoys exceptional influence with the Emperor, is chiefly engaged in the discovery and prosecution of Nihilists; but as fast as one society is broken up another is formed, and Nihilist elements seem really inexhaustible.

Count Tolstoi, moreover, while the great detector of the Nihilists, is also their especial victim. He is daily inundated with anonymous letters from all parts of the capital, and even of the provinces, announcing sometimes that a mine has been laid under his office, and sometimes that he has been condemned to death, and that the sentence will be executed the first time he crosses the threshold. He is kept in such suspense that he rarely goes out; he is absent even from Cabinet Councils, and when imperatively bound to attend, is the subject of special precautions by the Secret Police. It is notorious, in St. Petersburg, that every time he is bold enough to sit out a supplementary expense of 500 roubles is incurred. When a famous medium lately visited St. Petersburg, the Count asked the Academy of Sciences to get up a *seance*; but one of the members told him, "Why, for the 500 roubles which your going to the Academy would cost, the medium would hold a *seance* under your own roof."

While Nihilism has thus extended its sphere of action to the army, and is more dangerous than ever, the persecution of the Jews is as fierce as it was a few years ago, when the European Press boiled over with indignation. The only difference is that the great bankers, especially the Germans, who had then an interest in sounding the alarm and deterring capital from investment in Russia, now seem to have realised sufficient profits to warrant a change of tactics. The very men who then incited or subsidized the Press to denounce the ill-treatment of the Russian Jews are now inclined to subsidize it to restore confidence, so that European confidence in Russian finances may not be impaired. Financially, the situation of Russia is not more brilliant. The revenue is collected with greater difficulty than heretofore, and the crops, even when abundant, are less profitable than formerly. American wheat subjects the Russian to a severe competition, and Odessa now scarcely sends cargoes to Marseilles.

The alliance with Austria and Germany which is so much paraded is certainly of great importance to Russia, though her army is still, as before, a crushing burden. The advance of Russia towards Merv has been, moreover, a source of almost ruinous expense. The railway from Merv to the Caspian, which only 200 kilometres are yet opened, gave last year, for instance, the strange result of 30,000 roubles receipts and 850,000 roubles expenditure, and the deficit will be proportionate all along the line. The two men having most influence over the Emperor, Count Tolstoi and M. Katkoff, both Extreme Reactionaries, have persuaded him that he ought to restore the prestige of the nobility, so much impaired since the enfranchisement of the serfs; and heavy financial sacrifices have already been made to enable the nobles to recover their estates. This is obviously a chimerical idea, for wherever nobility has been discredited by a large increase in its number, a restoration of its former lustre is almost impossible.

Industrially, Russia has also experienced great disillusions. The Protectionist and almost prohibitory system which the Moscow manufacturers strove for, and at length obtained, with the view of shutting out Silesian competition, has turned against them. The Silesian manufacturers, finding it impossible to struggle against the prohibitory duties on the frontier, have crossed over and established themselves in Russian Poland, especially at Lodz, which has now become a Polish Manchester, with hundreds of factories built by Germans, with German artisans, German processes, and German management; and the products of these factories reach the Moscow market at prices 5 or 10 per cent. lower than those of Moscow producers. Moreover the Russian conquests in Central Asia had induced manufacturers by the expense of a specialisable trade in that direction. Their stock of goods, however, they are forced to work only three days a week, from 8 to 4 o'clock; whereas they used to work for seven days, and during all the 24 hours. When the manufacturers tried to dispose of their goods in Central Asia, they found it impossible to face English competition. They are now disposed to English competition in Central Asia, and to the competition all over the Empire of the German goods in Russian Poland. The result is that these German manufacturers have been petitioning for a further increase in Customs duties, whereas the Moscow manufacturers have been petitioning against such a step—even going so far as to ask for a Customs line between Russian Poland and Russia proper. There is thus not the slightest improvement in Russia, as regards internal security, religious toleration, finance, or industry since the European Press became silent.

On the other hand, Russia's alliances with Germany and Austria is an undoubted success. The definite demarcation of the Servian frontier, which is designed to show the world the perfect union of the three Emperors. The conditions of that alliance were certainly not discussed at Skiernievice, but were settled beforehand during the visits of M. de Giers to Varzin and Vienna. The resolutions adopted at Skiernievice were designed to influence the Swiss Federal Council, for the purpose of restricting the liberty of action of the Nihilists of Geneva and of Swiss Anarchists generally. Zurich, Berne, Geneva and Zurich, without any distinct stir being observable, these men have been watched, and their movements hampered. Some have been expelled, others have been warned to keep quiet, others again have undergone punishments tending to reassure the three Emperors. The Skiernievice resolutions have thus borne fruit, and will continue to do so.

Progress has also been made in the Russian advance towards India. The preparations have been advanced to such a degree that Russia can at any moment enter on possession of Herat. An understanding has been come to with the tribes surrounding Herat; the petitions said to Russia to take possession are already signed, and it depends solely on Russia to hasten or postpone their realization. Thus far M. de Giers has taken no action, his intention being that Mr. Gladstone's fall would be detrimental to Russia, and that the occupation of Herat might alarm the English and occasion his fall. Whenever M. de Giers is no longer afraid of Russia being injured by Mr. Gladstone's fall, possession will be taken of Herat without the possibility of any obstacle.

Another interesting point in an autocracy governing a hundred million souls is the personal attitude of the Emperor. The saying of the Nihilists is that while he shuts them up in one fortress he shuts himself up in another, seeing that he spends months at Gatschina, and is even now there. The truth must be told of so pusillanimous a Ruler. Under the terror which followed his father's assassination, the anguish he still experiences, and the apprehensions of his subjects, the governing capacity of the Emperor is apart from the former writers of the age. After asking Mr. Dickens to look kindly on any literary faults of her book, her Majesty expressed a desire to be the possessor of a complete set of Mr. Dickens's works. This was the only interview Dickens had with the Queen; but her kindness on the occasion impressed him greatly.

A MISTAKE AT A FUNERAL.

After the funeral of a friend Dickens confessed that "of course I made an ass of myself, and did the wrong thing, as I invariably do at a funeral."

He proceeded to explain that, arriving at the house of his late friend, he was met in the hall by an elderly gentleman, who extended his hand. Pressing this to be a friend whom he had met somewhere but had forgotten, he shook the gentleman by the hand, saying at the same time—"We meet on a sad occasion." "Yes, indeed," was the reply. "Poor dear Sir James." (This with a long-drawn sigh.) Dickens passed on to the dining-room where several other friends were congregated, and where for a time he quite forgot his friend in the hall; but presently he was reminded of that affecting meeting by the entrance of the elderly gentleman carrying before him a trayful of hats adorned with long mourning bands, and so high was the pile as to almost hide him from view. The elderly gentleman's position in society was now made manifest. He was the undertaker's man, and wanted Dickens's hat for the purpose of funereal decoration; hence his object in holding out his hand. Mr. Dickens was greatly amused (the seriousness of the occasion notwithstanding) when he discovered the mistake he had made.

A SHERIFF'S OFFICER "BEAT."

At Buffalo a sheriff's officer in the service of the Internal Revenue Department endeavoured to prevent Dickens from reading :—

"What," he said (to Mr. Dolby), "I've come to tell you that Mr. Dickens can't read to-night." I pretended not to understand his meaning, and replied, "You are quite mistaken, for Mr. Dickens's cold has nearly left him, and he is in excellent voice." "I guess you don't understand who and what I am," he replied, "or what my power is." Being a foreigner, I regretted I did not. "Well, then to make the case clear to your British Brain, I will explain," he proceeded. "I guess neither you nor Mr. Dickens have complied with the laws of this country in not getting a mayor's licence to read, and you haven't arranged with my department about the city tax." I explained: "The mayor, being a friend of Mr. Dickens and myself, has informed me that in Mr. Dickens's case no licence is necessary and with regard to the city tax, Mr. Dickens is not liable." Turning to his assistants, he ordered them to serve me with notices prohibiting the reading, and proceeding to leave the hotel himself, cautioned me that he was "going to place policemen at the entrance of the hall, to prevent the doors being opened." After he had gone a few paces I called him back, with a view, as he evidently thought, of making arrangement with him, either in the form of a money compromise, or in free passes for himself and subordinates, which in reality I afterwards ascertained, was what he wanted. After much persuasion, and a great show of indignation, he came back only to repeat his threats, when I drew from my breast pocket my letter of authority from the head of his department. He read it, and having done so, simply remarked, looking round at the assembled crowd, "Jerusalem, I'm beat;" and, calling to his assistants to follow him, took himself off, amidst the jeers and laughter of the company.

THE SUCCESS OF THE TOURS.

The closing of the American accounts revealed a state of affairs to Mr. Dickens far in excess of his anticipations. The original scheme embraced eighty readings in all, of which seventy-six were actually given. Taking one city with another, the receipts averaged 3,000 dols. each reading; but as small places did not exceed 2,000 dols. a night, the receipts in New York and Boston (where the largest sum was taken) far exceeded 3,000 dols. The highest receipts were the 228,000 dols., and the expenses were 39,000 dols. After paying all charges and expenses Dickens profit on the enterprise amounted to nearly £19,000. Out of the 242 readings given under Mr. Dolby's management, nearly £33,000 was cleared.

A MASTER PASSION.

The last extract we shall make from this book is a story which Dickens told in the last public speech he made but one :—

"I was present," he said, "at a social discussion which originated by chance. The subject was 'What was the most absorbing and longest-lived passion in the human breast?' What was the passion so powerful that it would almost induce the generous to be mean, the careless to be cautious, the guileless to be deeply designing, and the dove to emulate the serpent? A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness who was one of the company considerably surprised us by saying, with the greatest confidence, that the passion in question was the passion of getting orders for the play! There had recently been a terrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat. One of these, on making land, came straight to London, and straight to the newspaper office with the story of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes. That young man had witnessed the most terrible contention between the powers of fire and water for the destruction of that ship and of every one on board. He had rowed away among the floating, dying, sinking, and dead. He had floated by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food, and as he told the dismal tale he rolled his haggard eyes about the room. When he had finished, and the tale had been noted down from his lips, he was cheered, and refreshed and soothed,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

THE Bank of England return shows a marked improvement in strength, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having advanced from 33 to 41 per cent., bills discounted being down to £4,000,000. For 3 months' bills the rate in now quoted by Reuter at 2⅞, a decline of ⅛, but 6 months' paper is ¼ up at 3⅜, whilst the Paris exchange on London is higher, a somewhat contradictory state of things.

The Mincing-lane markets are generally unalterd, but Linseed is partially 3d. per quarter dearer.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed with a hardening tendency for Americans, steady for Surats, of which the day's sales were 1,200 out of a total 7,000. Spot quotations as given by Reuter exhibit a decline of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, but arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. In New York the ready price still remains at 11 1-16 cents, but futures are 6 points higher at 11·38 cents for May shipment. The better tendency is evidently due to the one day's small receipts at the ports, and should the figures now begin to diminish rapidly it is manifest both Liverpool and New York are prepared for a sharp rise. The receipts to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts	14,000	24,000	22,000
Six days' do.	110,000	84,000	127,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,927,000	3,711,000	3,995,000

The Cotton market here to-day has been rather stagnant. Some business was done late in the day yesterday down to Rs. 197 for good Omra for March, but sellers to-day would not go on at that level, whilst buyers as yet have not limits which would enable them to pay more. Practically prices are Re. 1 higher all round and firmly held ; in fact, very few sellers at that. We quote :—

Good Bengals, February	Rs. 163	
„ Omras, March	„ 198	to Rs. 199
„ Broach „	„ 227	„ 228
„ Dholleras, April	„ 200	

WHEAT is quiet rather at previous values, say Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-8 for No. 1, White Pessy.

LINSEED is steady at about Rs. 6 per cwt. ready, and Rs. 5-12 for March-April delivery. Accounts of the growing crop are very favourable, particularly from the Central Provinces.

FREIGHTS while fairly steady on the whole are perhaps a shade easier for early shipment. The liners have booked a fair quantity of Wheat for Liverpool at 25s. old scale, and the Peveril has taken measurement at half 25s., half 26s. 3d. Another steamer is reported fixed for Genoa early loading at 32s. 6d. payable here and that rate has been repeated for March shipment. From Calcutta Rice freights are quoted 26s. 6d. per ton lower, but Jute is unchanged.

COALS are dull. Sellers are somewhat firmer, but buyers still hold aloof.

EXCHANGE to-day has been a trifle firmer, and rates are partially 1-32d. higher. Very few bills however, are still offering, and unless supported by outside influences our market has no strength of itself. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 7 3-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 1d.	„
Francs „ „	2·06	„

On Calcutta demand bills are at 1-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady for Fours at Rs. 98½, but for Fours-and-a-half we reduce our quotation nominally to Rs. 100⅜ to ½.

SHARES give no signs of improvement. For Spinning Mills rates are all weak. Anglo-Indians are down to par, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,200, Orientals to Rs. 510. The Empress and Leopold both decline interim dividends for the six months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Few of the mills, we fancy, will be in a position to pay that for the current six months. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are down to Rs. 4,500. Telephones are quoted at Rs. 13. For Marcks and Company, Limited, a speculative quotation of Rs. 5 premium has been established, but the allotments are not yet out. Bombay Flour Mills are in request at Rs. 75 premium, no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		760
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,125xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	310
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brahi's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	250
Coimba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	920
Dhollera F. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,825
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 20	0 0
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	200
Prince of W. Press ...	500	500	500	10	595
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 56	601
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 181	520
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	41,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	400
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. .	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills ...	5,000	100	100	..	29
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
BudneraMfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	220
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	690
Connaught Mills	340	500	200	..	225
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	760
D. Spinning	5,000	2,000	2,000	..	342½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	755
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	620
Golam Baba S. Co. ...	2,000	500	500	..	520
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	295
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Hinguphat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,120
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	500
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	850
James Greame Mills.	100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,300	500	500	Rs. 40	600
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,150
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	735
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,300
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	650
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 21	512½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	210
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	215
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	150
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	800
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Soonderdas	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	435
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

The hiate F. Islamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, &c., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 38 chests opium, two horses, Mr. P. Parpia, one European and one native gentleman and 63 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ...	Bussorah, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Chilka (s)	Calder	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, &c.
	Massilia (s)	Shallard	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Hiate F. Islamo, Nacoda, to Mozambique &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer R. Rubittino, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Nizam, to Trieste &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
12 Seraglio (s).....Wilson.....Jeddah, Dec. 6.
Justitia (s).....Allison.....Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Centurion .....Widdicombe ..Cardiff, Sept. 20.
Lucknow .....Hutton.....London, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 12.—Steamer Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
11 Navarino (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
12 Rajah of Cochin.. ..... Mauritius.
Clan Buchanan(s). ..... Liverpool.
13 Goalpara (s) .... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
11 Tennaserim (s) .. .. Rangoon.
12 Navarino (s)..... ..... London.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

472—Hore C. and B.—Cooverji Ludha and others vs. Morarjee Poona. Bomanji and H. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

367-83—Hore, C. and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar.—Payne and G. and S.—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L., and O.—Dadabhoy Dosabhoy vs. Pallonji Pestonji Gelliwala and another.—Payne G. and S.

315-84—Mulji B. B.—Bhowanbhoy Ramji vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Macfarlane and E.

Long Cause.

15-83—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardaseer vs. Heerji Hunsraj and others.—J. C. Cama and Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. Ld., vs Kessowji Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., and J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Stokes, Major, 7th Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

JANUARY 16.

Robinson, Surg. Major, on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.
Watts, Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Reilly, Captain, 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Kreyer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Light, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Mercer, Captain, 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Whyte, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Burke, Surg., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Hailes, Major, Bengal Quartermaster Genl., from leave, to Bareilly.
Tutbill, Captain and Adjt., 14th Hussars, from leave, to Secundrabad.
Robinson, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Stokes, Major, 7th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Wallington, Lieut., L. Fusiliers, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Meadows, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Fort Assirghur.
Connor, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Buckley, Hon. Captain, Bengal Ord. Dept., from leave to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R.

Bombay, January 17.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 17th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade.

Three points will be allowed to count for the prizes given by the Commandant to those members, who attend the parade this day, Saturday, the 17th inst.

Three points will also be allowed to count for every Saturday's parade attended to the inspection.

Prize presented for competition in D. Company by Lt. De Marsac.—A silver cup, value Rs. 45. Open to all members of D. Company, but no prize will be given unless there are at least seven entries. Distances 300 and 700 yards. Rifle M. H. No. of shots, 7 at each distance. Position, regulation. Ammunition, Government, at firing point. For the above competition the ranges at 300 and 700 yards will be reserved on Tuesday, 27th January.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 till 5.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c & &c &c
Pricesas previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... „ 36 „ or „ 82
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 „ „ or „ 1.37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Mahim-road Bazaar.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHALK—January 16, at Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Oliver Chalk, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHOTHIA—January 15, at Bulsar, Mr. Shapurjee Gorabhoy Chothia, the father of Mr. Hormasjee Shapurjee Solicitor.

DUNSTERVILLE—January 13, at Dharwar, Jane Beatrice, wife of J. H. C. Dunsterville, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHESNEY—January 8, at Jallandhar, the wife of Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R. E., of a son.

LOVE—January 14, at Chepak, Madras, the wife of Captain H. D., Love, Royal Engineers, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

THE French have at length submitted their counter-proposals with respect to Egypt, to the British Government. Austria, Germany, and Russia support them, Italy apparently standing aloof in the interests of England. According to a telegram dated January 14, the French Government proposed to raise a loan of nine millions sterling for Egypt, under an international guarantee, but the other Powers declined to give the guarantee. It is evident that M. Ferry must either have resolved to do without the international guarantee, and raise the money upon the credit of the Republic, or that at the last moment Austria, Germany, and Russia have resolved to share the risk. It will be remembered that the proposal of Mr. Gladstone's Government to provide a loan of eight millions to extricate Egypt from her more pressing financial embarrassments, had its motive in the known intention of M. Ferry to advance the money required, in order to recover for France the status which she had lost in the control of Egyptian affairs. It was said, further, that it was in the contemplation of the French Premier to take over the Egyptian Debt, the Egyptian revenue of course to be hypothecated to meet the liability, project, in language full of foreboding. He declared that the situation was very serious, and that it might become the duty of the British Government to consider whether it would be prudent to undertake grave liabilities. In the sequel the Conference met, and the British Government submitted proposals which included a loan to Egypt of eight millions sterling, the interest on the debt being reduced by half per cent. to meet the interest, France opposed the reduction of the interest on the debt, and the majority of the other Powers supporting France, the British proposals were not accepted. The French proposals now in their turn will be discussed, and they will probably meet the same fate, because the *non possumus* of England will in this instance prove as insuperable a barrier, as on the former occasion was that of France and the other Powers.

WHETHER the agriculture of India be in a state of degeneracy, or not, will doubtless remain a matter of dispute for a long time to come, and there is a controversy on the subject now going on in Madras which is worth noting. Mr. Peter Paul Pillai, the delegate from a society in Tinnevelly, has delivered a lecture at Patcheappa's Hall on the condition of the agricultural classes of India. The discouraging account which he gave of the condition of things agricultural was accepted by the meeting as correct; his lecture was pronounced to be practical, and his suggestions excellent. He maintains that the ryots of that Presidency are worse off than ever—poorer than when fifty years ago Macaulay declared India was poorer than the poorest country in Europe. He admits that the railways have made a change, but he asserts that their influence has been what he terms negative only ; that is to say, they have only removed impediments to traffic—a singular way of stating the case. In this Presidency the railways have conferred material and incontestable benefits on the districts which they have opened up. The line to Bejapur has already repeopled a deserted city. The Southern Mahratta Country is visibly improving under the influence of a new stimulus to enterprise and industry. We cannot believe that railways which are beneficial in the Bombay Presidency, are merely "negative" in their influence in that of Madras. The lecturer added to the many grievances which he alleged to weigh upon Southern India the misfortune that the rate of wages is now fifty per cent. higher than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. When agriculture or any other leading industry is in a state of decay, the tendency of wages is, not to rise, but to fall. The comparative prosperity of the cities of Bombay and Madras may be gauged by the fact that in the former the cost of labour is fully double that prevailing in the latter. If, then, the rate of wages throughout the Southern Presidency is at present fifty per cent. greater than it was fifteen years ago, the conclusion is warranted that the sister Presidency is not retrograding, but is making considerable progress. Nevertheless it is affirmed that the ryots are now making loud complaints, and that they are in a worse condition than they were in during the famine of 1876-77. We know something of the condition of the Madras ryots during the great famine. Nothing then struck an observer more than the fact that when the ryots were subjected to the pressure of a calamity which was destined to be fatal to from six to eight millions of the population, they made no complaint whatever. They wandered forth from their villages over the baked and barren ground, and finding neither grass under their feet, nor leaves on the trees, to assuage their hunger when they failed to reach the distant city of Madras, or the famine camps, they laid them down tranquilly, and died. They made no protest even against the one-pound ration of rice which delayed death at the cost of needless suffering, until Lord Salisbury's indignation put an end to that marvellous experiment in under-feeding. Whence we feel warranted in concluding that if the Madras ryots now make louder complaint than then, they are better off, and not worse. They are probably beginning to get on in the world, and, like their kind in other countries, far from feeling grateful for an alleviation of their lot, they clamour with new vigour for further improvement.

That the constantly increasing pressure of the population upon the less productive soil in the vicinity of the villages, has a tendency to lower the average outturn of lands under cultivation, would probably not be denied by anyone. It is too generally assumed, however, even by the highest authorities, that the pressure on the available soil of India as a whole has already reached, or even passed, safe limits. There is an enormous area of fertile land within the boundaries of the Empire which has never been brought into cultivation at all. In the Central Provinces, in Assam, in Burmah, there are millions of acres which still await the plough of the Aryan. It would be a patriotic task for some of the innumerable societies which are now springing up throughout India to turn the attention of the public to the important question of utilising the vast dormant resources so close at hand. India may have her colonies without the trouble of going beyond the seas to search for them. Properly organised migration would relieve the pressure experienced in the long-settled districts and add new and prosperous provinces to the Empire without risking a war, or expatriating a single villager. The Government would, as a matter of course, facilitate such a movement, not only in the interests of its subjects, but in its own narrower financial interests. The opening up of new territory which is now abandoned to the wild beasts of the jungle, would add largely to the imperial revenue. Lord Salisbury in one of his despatches spoke of migration as one of the most feasible measures for the prevention of future famines. Undoubtedly the poor lands which have of late years been taken up by the redundant population in the more thickly inhabited districts, can scarcely repay cultivation. At all events, those who are dependent upon poor and shallow soil for scanty crops, can never hope to escape the full consequences of a drought or a visitation of locusts. When a misfortune of that kind overtakes them, they must in the nature of things either die of want of food, or subsist on the bounty of Government.

A very singular grievance is brought forward by the lecturer to whom we have just referred. He alleges that one of the sources of the decay of agriculture in the Madras Presidency is the temptation to the best of the agricultural class to educate themselves, the result being, he argues, that they acquire a distaste for agriculture, and manual labour of all kinds. The best men are thus taken away from the fields, and those who are left to till them, do it without intelligence and without zeal. If this indictment be true there must be a greater taste for higher education in Madras than we see amongst that class in Bombay. Mr. Pillai maintains that the matter is as he has stated, and he combats valiantly those critics who have come forward to show that he has taken an exaggerated view of the matter. The higher education, he states, is mainly responsible for weaning the best men of the country from agriculture and manual work. He finds fault with the missionaries for aggravating this tendency by loosening the bonds of caste, which he, though a Christian himself, maintains is the most suitable system for organising labour which India can at present avail herself of. The men who get rations above caste all the year round, and those who do not do so at one season or another, are the most numerous. Those amongst the Parsees, and that it is amongst them that the smallest proportion of illiterates over fifteen years of age, male or female, is to be found. Regarded in the light of their recent educational history, there is nothing astonishing in the tendency which that race has shown to adapt itself, in its social life, to new and changing conditions.

We have said something of the "Golden Roll" whose names Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee tells off with becoming pride. The annals of his race, so far as they relate to India, begin in Guzerat, and he begins therefore with the distinguished Parsees of Guzerat, a very large proportion of whom hailed from Surat, the city in which, he points out, they laid the foundations of their real prosperity. It was there that the establishment of European trading companies brought them to the front, and from that date commenced the true era of Parsee prosperity and importance. Amongst the Parsee "worthies" of Guzerat of whom he gives account are Rustem Maneck, a Surat broker who showed his readiness for the task of Universal Advocate by pleading the cause of the English factor before Aurungzebat Delhi, and that of a misused Turk before the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa. Then we read of his son Naorozjee, who was distinguished for being the first Parsee who went to Europe ; and of Ruttonjee Maneckjee Enti, an interesting old gentleman who caused the name of Enti, or "the obstinate," to become famous all over Guzerat by refusing to sell grain for any other than brand-new coins. Yet it is not in Guzerat, but in Bombay, that the most vigorous life of the Parsee race has been exhibited, and that the most interesting of their annals have their scene. No one, we suppose, who has a care for the history of this city will read without the closest interest the admirable series of outlines which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has drawn of the families whose names for the most part are still represented in the Parsee community of Bombay. He naturally gives first place to the Patels, one of the founders of whose family, Rustomjee Dorabjee, who, by fighting for the English at a critical time against a piratical chief who had invaded Bombay, revived the traditions of the hero Ardeshir, and, what is more, did the English most acceptable service. He tells, too, of the Banajees, of the Modis, and of the Readymoneys—the last-named a family founded by the three brothers Jewanjee who came from Nowsaree in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and two of whom opened the China trade to Western India. They derived their surname of Readymoney, we are told, "on account of their wealth, and also from their readiness to advance money to those who were in need." To this family, of course, belonged Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, whose good deeds are fresh in the memory of all of us. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's account of the Wadia family—of the "hereditary master ship-builders" of Bombay—comes appropriately at a time when the present representative of the family, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, has just retired from the office, and the office itself is about to be abolished. The case of those who are urging that this appointment, or some other, should be continued in the Wadia family will be strengthened by the fact here recorded that in the century and a half during which the office of master ship-builder has been in the family they have built 335 new vessels, including many men-of-war. The story of the Wadia family is, indeed, singularly well told in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's pages, and it will be read with special interest at this time. It was natural that the greater part of this chapter, however, should be devoted to the memory of the most illustrious of the Parsees of later times, the man who, in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's own well-chosen words, "shed the greatest lustre on the Parsee race in India, and whose name is widely known through the civilized world on account of his numerous magnificent public benefactions." There is something not a little striking and picturesque in the passage in which his biographer endeavours to bring into view the chief amongst Sir Jamsetjee's good works :—

If a stranger landed on the shores of Bombay and inquired what were the works by which Sir Jamsetjee had acquired so much renown, it would not be long before he found them out. In the words of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, who spoke at the meeting for the purpose of erecting a public statue to which we shall hereafter refer, he would only need to glance around in order to see hospitals which, under the tender offices they have performed for the afflicted, have in conjunction with the Grant Medical College procured for India the inestimable advantage of possessing a body of skilled native medical practitioners. He would also behold the schools for the education of poor Parsees. He would see a School of Design by which a new impetus had been given to the native mind by developing another vein of talent. He would behold tanks, by which, to adopt the expression of Edmund Burke, the industry of man carefully husbands the precious gift of God. He would see—and not only in Bombay, but also at Naosari in the north and Khandalla in the south—dharmasalas, the houses of charity, in which the houseless and the wanderer find refuge and relief. He would behold the noble causeway which unites the islands of Bombay and Salsette. He would see the waterworks at Poona, the bridges at Eila Parla and Bartha. He would see roads, wells, aqueducts, and reservoirs. These, however, are public benefactions patent to the world. The extent of his private charities nobody can tell. Nor were his charities confined to his own caste or race. He gave indiscriminately, without reference to caste, colour, or creed. No matter how distant the end or how different the race of people, his sympathetic heart was always moved by their misfortunes, and his purse was opened in order to relieve them."

There is something capricious in the arrangement which keeps far apart the chapter on the Panchayet and the ecclesiastical polity of the Parsee—if such it may be named—and that which deals with the theology and the ethical philosophy of the Zoroastrians. The Panchayet was undoubtedly in many respects a secular tribunal, but it had so many points of contact with the religious life of the community that there is an essential relation between the chapters in which the two sets of subjects are dealt with. The priests of Nowsaree, it is true, retained throughout the supreme authority in purely religious matters, but the powers of the Panchayet were nevertheless very large even in matters of a decidedly ecclesiastical nature. It enforced its decisions not as other tribunals by the power of the sword, but by the power of the shoe. Late in the last century, when its influence was waning it applied to the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Hornby, for legal authority to exercise this right. And the Panchayet obtained it. No Resolution ever issued from Bombay Castle, we suspect, is more droll than this :—

To the Parsees not of the priest caste.—You are hereby empowered to meet and inquire into all matters that are committed by your caste contrary to what has been agreed to by the majority of the caste, and to punish the offender agreeably to the rules of your caste, so far as not permitting them to come to your feasts, or beat them with shoes, but no other corporal punishment. (Signed.) William Hornby, Bombay, 5th July, 1778.

For various reasons, not all of them creditable to the "men of light and leading" in the community, the Panchayet lost its authority, and it virtually passed away, without regret we are told, in 1836. It now exists in little more than in name, possessing no authority over the people, and performing no other functions, than those of trustee to certain charitable funds. A sad state of decadence this for a body which once beat the recalcitrants with a shoe, and which kept discipline amongst the ladies of the community by passing an ordinance against unattended women being seen out of doors after dark on any pretence whatever. How small its influence had become may be seen in its failure to take any effective part in the prolonged agitation for securing a recognized code of matrimonial and succession laws for the Parsee community, of which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee gives a very full and careful account.

The chapter which is devoted to an exposition of the Zoroastrian system very fairly realizes the promise which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee gives in his introduction, to limit himself to the part of a faithful exponent of the views current among his community. He naturally gives the first place to the monotheistic element in the system, and eagerly repudiates the allegations of dualism which has been made against it. In its speculative philosophy Zoroastrianism seems to supply a happy *modus vivendi* between the Aristotelian and the Platonic doctrines, observing as it does commendable impartiality between innate and acquired wisdom. It declares with no uncertain sound the doctrines of the immortality of the soul and of a system of rewards and penalties in the future state. There is much in its eschatology, indeed, which has no indistinct analogy with particular elements in the creeds of the West, and which offers tempting material to workers in the as yet imperfectly explored field of comparative religion. In his repudiation of the charge that the Parsees are fire worshippers Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has a valuable helper in Bishop Meurin, from whose scholarly treatise on the subject he makes some telling selections. His own account of the place of fire in the Zoroastrian worship is worth quoting :—

"Now, what does a fire so prepared signify to a Parsee? He thinks to himself, when this fire on this case before me, though pure in itself, though the noblest of the creation of God, and though the best symbol of the Divinity, had to undergo certain processes of purification, and to undergo even so it were, many its quintessence, to enable itself to be worthy of occupying this exalted position. How much more necessary, more essential, and more important is it for me—a poor mortal who is liable to commit sins and crimes, and who comes into contact with hundreds of evils, both physical and mental—to undergo the process of purity and piety, by making my thoughts, words, and actions pass, as it were, through a sieve of piety and purity, virtue and morality, and to separate by that means my good thoughts, good words, and good actions from bad thoughts, words, and actions, so that I may in my turn be enabled to acquire an exalted position in the next world? We ask, therefore, is the reverence paid to such a s

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE AT BHAMO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

A Mandalay correspondent says that 2,500 Matin Kachins are assisting the Chinese at Bhamo. The place is surrounded on all sides by Burmese, except the north, where the Matins keep a passage open and supply the Chinese with necessaries. The Chinese have an advantageous position, fortified strongly, and with three large and six small guns they have hitherto repelled all Burmese attacks with considerable loss. The steamer Kaphyoo remained two days at Bhamo. On her return she met one of the royal steamers with 700 men and 8 guns, proceeding to Bhamo.

Mr. and Mrs. Everlett and Mr. Case, American missionaries, had arrived at Mandalay overland from the British frontier station at Tongboo. They had been six weeks on the journey, and were everywhere treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy at the hands of the Burmese. They were allowed to preach and distribute tracts along the whole route, and it is said that the old Anglican church in Mandalay will be renovated for their use and benefit.

A MUNICIPAL SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

The Special Court passed judgment to-day in the appeal of the Moulmein Municipality against Mr. Addis, their late secretary and engineer, reversing the decree of the Moulmein court, which gave Mr. Addis damages for wrongful dismissal, Rs. 5,000. It was held that the hiring was indefinite, and could not therefore be construed into a year's hiring.

GARRISON FIELD DAY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The troops in garrison, including the Volunteers, had a grand field day to-day. The Naval Artillery took part by manning the guns of one of the bastions of Fort William. The general idea was to repel the advance of a hostile force against Calcutta from Hastings. The troops advanced in two lines, the Volunteers forming the second line, and delivering the final charge. The Commander-in-Chief, the Viceroy, and the Duke of Connaught were present, with a large staff.

MATCHES AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 16.

The annual matches between Bangalore and Madras are now being played here. Rackets were played yesterday at the Club, Major Anderson and Captain Talbot scoring no game for Bengalore in the double match, while Colonel Pennycuick and Mr. Kinderaley scored three games for Madras. In single rackets the result was the same, Pennycuick beating Anderson. Tennis was played this morning, resulting in an easy victory for Madras.

CREW OF A WRECKED BOAT.

A party of ten Burmese has arrived here, emaciated and badly clothed, having been forwarded from Ramiapatam, one of our north ports, where the Burmese were wrecked. They were boatmen in charge of a small trading craft, and in bad weather in November were carried out to sea from the Burmese coast. In five days all provisions were exhausted, and they were ten days without any food or water. They will be sent home to Arrakan by the first opportunity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH COUNTER-PROPOSALS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN 16.

The French counter-proposals with respect to Egypt were received by the British Government yesterday. Austria, Germany, and Russia support France in her proposals.

HASSAN FEHMI PASHA.

PARIS, JAN. 15.

Hassan Fehmi Pasha arrived here to-day on his way to London, and had a conference with M. Ferry.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

H. M. S. Fly left for Aden yesterday; and extra mail-steamer Brindisi, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ ,, ,, ...	80½
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	49 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined £12,100,000, increase £800,000.

Bills Discounted, £20,900,000, decrease £4,000,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue departments combined, £21,100,000, increase £400,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 41 per cent.

We understand that the rearrangement of the staff consequent on the amalgamation of the Rajputana-Malwa line with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway will, in all probability, remain in abeyance until the directors, with whom the matter rests, have had an opportunity of consulting Mr. T. W. Wood on his arrival in London. Mr. Wood left Bombay by yesterday's mail.

We understand that the Rev. A. G. Lewis, who recently returned from England, has been appointed *pro tem.* Senior Presidency Chaplain of St. Thomas's Cathedral, *vice* the Venerable Archdeacon P. L. Sharpin, who officiates at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill. Mr. Lewis is well known to many of the residents in Bombay, and we feel sure they will be glad to welcome him back. We believe he preaches in the Cathedral to-morrow afternoon.

"SCHOOL MANAGER" writes :—When is the Educational Department going to favour the world with the Report for 1883-84 ? The Department is uncommonly keen in exacting punctuality from managers. Pity there is such a difference between preaching and practice !

THE *Melbourne Argus*, in referring to the appointment of Lord Reay as Sir James Fergusson's successor, confirms the report that his lordship declined the Governorship of Victoria.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL stays at Indore till the 15th inst., when he goes on with Sir Lepel Griffin to Gwalior, where the camp of the Governor-General's Agent is now pitched. A telegram from Calcutta says that his lordship has declined the invitation of the Sylhet tea-planters to visit their district, regretting that time will not permit of his availing himself of their hospitality.

AN up-country paper hears that the Government of India have taken up the question of Volunteering in earnest, and that we shall doubtless have in due time a complete plan of reorganisation put forward which will materially improve the position of the auxiliary forces. It is said that suggestions in abundance are forthcoming, and these will of course be carefully considered by the military authorities, who are really most concerned in the matter, after of course the Volunteers themselves.

AN interesting shooting match will shortly come off at Calcutta. The Viceroy and his Staff are to shoot against the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, it being specially provided on the part of the challengers at Government House that Sir Donald, who has seen so much shooting in earnest, is himself to captain his team. Lord Dufferin, the Allahabad paper reminds us, shot in the Lords' team at Wimbledon, so all the skill of the Chief and his household will be needed in the contest.

IT is presumed, now that the Viceroy has decided against holding a chapter of the order this cold weather, that the Hyderabad Resident will present the Grand Cross of the Star of India to His Highness the Nizam.

ABOUT last May a Ministerial promise was given in the House of Commons that the Blue-book containing the Report of the now venerable Indian Army Organisation Commission should be issued : but month after month has passed and there is no sign of the book. "Can it be the intention of the home authorities," the *Pioneer* asks, "to burk the Blue-book as they have burked the recommendations of the Commission ?"

A FEW months ago a case was heard in the Calcutta High Court involving a question as to the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in India. Mr. Justice Cunningham decided against the legality of such marriages, but a good many people in Calcutta are not disposed to accept his decision as final, and a subscription list has been opened with a view of sending the case to the Appeal Court. Up to the present Rs. 914 have been contributed, in sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 200. Archbishop Goethas heads the list with a donation of Rs. 200.

SENIOR Civilians in Bengal who have not been "provided for" according to their own estimate of their merits are looking, the *Pioneer* says, with longing eyes to the Calcutta High Court, where there will be several officiating appointments vacant during the ensuing hot season. The temporary vacancy among the Puisne Judges caused by Mr. Justice Cunningham going on leave in the spring will be eagerly sought after by the local talent. Mr. Hill's and Mr. Stokoe's names have been freely canvassed by the Bar ; while the claims of Mr. Sconce of the Calcutta Small Cause Court are admittedly great. "Mr. Sconce's judgments," the Allahabad paper adds, "are proverbially sound, and his name will remind the older generation of the admirable judgments of his father, who was for many years a Judge of the Sudder Court, and of whom the tradition among the lawyers is that his decisions were never overruled by the Privy Council even when he happened to be in a minority among his colleagues. The unforeseen may of course happen, and a lucky outsider win the race. Such things are not unknown in the recent history of the court."

NATIVE literary society in Benares sustained a notable loss last week in the death of Babu Haris Chandra, a well-known scholar and writer, who took also a considerable part in public affairs, and was a special Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner at the time of his death. His literary fertility, said an up-country paper, "was very great, to our ideas alarming : though he contributed constantly to the Hindi and Bengali press, he is said to have been the author of some fifty original dramas before his death, which occurred at the early age of thirty-three."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the Allahabad paper sees a little light at last breaking through the clouds raised by the Tenancy Bill. A number of disputed points have been discussed during the past fortnight by the Executive Council presided over by the Viceroy, and as these have been settled mostly in favour of the zemindars, it is reasonable to hope that a modified form of the Bill may be passed into law within a reasonable time. The Viceroy has been urged by the opponents of the Bill to postpone its consideration until further inquiry has been made regarding the probable effect of its provisions ; but this plan, the correspondent tells us, he has declined to accept, holding that a prolongation of the controversy would tend to accentuate the disturbance now existing alike in the minds of the landholders and the cultivating classes. He adds that "certain disputed points, round which the controversy of opinion has continued unabated, may be taken up and settled on lines which the original framers of the Bill never contemplated ; but this is a very different mode of procedure from shelving the measure indefinitely while a new inquiry into the whole question drags its slow length along, leaving its irritating trail over all Bengal. The Select Committee are now definitely acquainted with the views of the Supreme Government, and they can proceed with their toilsome work with less fettered hands, though they can scarcely hope to satisfy all the interests involved. When the Bill finally comes up for discussion in the Legislative Council, it will have to be discussed *de die in diem* if all the threatened amendments are brought forward ; otherwise it can scarcely become law this session. However, when the new draft is issued, it will be seen that much has been conceded to the zemindars, and perhaps opposition will be greatly disarmed by the concessions."

THE *Sind Gazette* writes :—"We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of Maclean's *Guide to Bombay*, 1885. The book has been carefully revised, and all necessary information brought up to date. Photographs of some of the native races to be seen at Bombay are given in this year's compilation. Of these there are three, viz., the Bhattia and the Marwaree (Hindoos), and the Khoja (Mussalman). The photographs are well executed."

WE are fond of laughing at the quaint blunders of native candidates in examinations. The following, however, are some recent English specimens of the kind :—1. What are the mineral products of Australia ? Tinned meats. 2. *De edictis Sindi concionantem.* Spouting forth quotations from the Old Testament. 3. What is feminine of cock-robin ? Give similar instances of gender in English. Jenny wren ; mare, maress ; church, chapel. 4. A boy of eleven, on entering a middle-class school, was told to write out the Lord's Prayer. He began, "Our father witch art in even, Harold be thy name," and, turning to the master, who was looking over his shoulder, remarked with a self-satisfied air, "That's my name too !" 5. Francis Bacon was a black friar who invented gunpowder and the new oragan. He was imprisoned in James's reign for the gunpowder plot, where he wrote his celebrated Essays. He was a very learned man, and wrote a book about Greek Augmenta.

THE Chinese subjects in the Amur territory pay their revenue in kind. Just before the despatch of the mail of the 17th ultimo from Shanghai, the annual tribute was received by the Board of Revenue at Pekin in the shape of 1,400 sable skins of considerable value.

REINSDORF, the chief of the German dynamitards, who has been condemned to death, seems to be a criminal of by no means a vulgar strain. In private life he is said to be kind-hearted and honourable ; and his visionary and dangerous schemes for the regeneration of society by the aid of dynamite were unalloyed by any tincture of selfishness or personal ambition. In the pursuit of his ideal he was ready to sacrifice his own life, or those of others, as a soldier on a field of battle.

A BRADFORD newspaper tells a curious story as to the will of the late John Taylor, of Haslingden, who died some years ago leaving a very valuable estate to be administered by the Court of Chancery up to 1881, with directions that all rents were to be applied to pay off mortgages, after which the property was to pass to his heirs. One of the heirs, in the meantime, died in a workhouse, and most, if not all, of the others are in very humble circumstances. Now, however, it is estimated that about four millions sterling will shortly be divided among them ; and though they are very numerous, the anticipation is that the long-delayed division of the estate will secure wealth for them all.

MR. OSCAR WILDE is able to assure a Glasgow audience that a Lancashire mill-girl, with a shawl over her shoulders and clogs on her feet, knows more about dress than does a fashionable London lady recently returned from Paris. Why, he asks, should silks of dark copper-brown be "fashionable" one year, and silks of dark blue with white spots be "fashionable" the next ? Perhaps milliners and drapers could enlighten Mr. Wilde. There are mysteries in the trade of fashion, and patterns and colours are "bulled" and "beared" like all other commodities of the open market. "We should attach more importance to Mr. Oscar Wilde's criticisms," says a home paper, "if we could see that any good effect resulted from them."

AT the complimentary dinner which was recently given in New York to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mdme. Patti's first appearance in that city, Mr. Max Maretzek gave an account of Patti's "first musical effort in return for a consideration." She had been requested by her mother to sing to some friends who were present. She replied to the request by asking, "What will you give me if I do ?" She was asked what she demanded. "Well, gentlemen," continued Mr. Maretzek, "she did not ask a thousand dollars for the song, but she made a more humble, though very resolute, request for a hatful of bon-bons. We had some difficulty in getting these bon-bons, but until we did get them we got no song."

REFERRING to the demonstrations on the occasion of the departure of Lord Ripon, the *Spectator* says :—"It is useless to suggest that such demonstrations were 'got up ;' and it must not be forgotten that Lord Ripon was an ex-Viceroy, departing into what is still to most natives of India another planet. The demonstrations were clearly genuine, and mark a development of national feeling in India,—of feeling, that is, that her people have common interests, which may one day make our position there untenable. That, however, is for the future. For the present, it is not unpleasant to notice that, however hostile natives may be to Europeans, they regard Her Majesty's Government as a distinctly protecting agency. In 1857 the rising was against, not for, the Governor-General."

THE county justices at Canterbury have recently been occupied with the affairs of a gentleman who is known by several *aliases*, but who in his latest flight of imagination has described himself as "George Brown." Mr. George Brown, it seems, has for some time past been travelling about in Kent and Sussex, collecting money for the erection of churches in various parts of India. He has principally addressed himself to clergymen, doctors, and lodging-house keepers ; but more especially to widows. From one widow at Whitstable Mr. George Brown stole a few shillings, which had been accidentally left upon the mantelpiece. In another case he abstracted an overcoat. When arrested there were found upon him memoranda showing that he had been carrying on a mission almost as lucrative as that of General Booth himself. The magistrates, taking a stern view of his case, have sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

THE correspondence of Ivan Tourguénieff, the Russian author, has recently been published at St. Petersburg. The following are excerpts from two of the letters which refer to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. The portraits are not flattering ones :—"When I think of her the image of a toad immediately arises in my mind. Why did the Lord give both of them such sweet and poetical voices ? . . . It would seem that St. Petersburg has nothing else to do than madly run after her ! Of all our critics the one who summed her up in the clearest and fairest manner is Souvorine (director of the *Nosoe Vremya*). . . . Apropos of Sarah Bernhardt much will be forgiven Souvorine for demolishing that would-be fine speaker and prig—he is the only one who stood up for the honour of our critique, and did not prostrate himself before that cold grinner, *pourrie de chic*, as they say here, and whom nature, by a strange caprice, provided with an adorable voice while refusing her all other gifts."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain P. B. Oreagh, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the 17th Regiment N. I. and details, consisting of seven European officers, two ladies, three children, sixteen native officers, eight hundred and sixteen men, one hundred and nine followers, and seven horses, of the 17th Regiment N. I ; three officers of the staff ; one officer, one lady, and two followers ; one officer and one follower, 27th Regiment N. I., one warrant officer of the Worcestershire Regiment ; and two men and two followers of native regiments. The following are the names of the officers :—Major-General A. Carnegy, of the staff ; Major H. B. Laurence, Dy. Asst. Quarter-master-General ; Lieut. R.W. E. Carnegy, A. D. C. ; Rev. and Mr. F. E. D. Cobbold, of the Ecclesiastical Dept. ; Lieut. Fraser, of the 5th Regiment N. I. ; Col. G. Watts, Captain and Mrs. E. G. Reilly, Captain G. W. S. Mercer, Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. C. Kreyer and two children, Lieut. R. H. Light, Lieut. C. W. Whyte, and Surg. W. H. Burke, of the 17th Regiment N. I.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores made for two matches of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, at Coorla, yesterday, viz :—

Match I.—200, 600, and 700 yards, seven shots at each, position regulation.

	200	600	700	Total.
Vol. G. B. Stacey ...	21	25	27	73
Capt. R. S. Brown ...	21	23	25	69
Vol. W. Stephens ...	22	24	23	69
,, H. Major ...	21	20	23	64
,, H. Black ...	22	18	22	62
,, S. Myer ...	18	18	25	61
Sergt. D. J. Sharp ...	18	22	19	59
Vol. T. Thomas ...	22	21	16	59
Lance Corpl. T. M. English ...	20	24	15	59
Colr. Sergt. W. Jefferies ...	19	17	21	57
Lieut. G. Leena ...	19	14	23	56
Sergt. A. H. Storrar ...	22	12	22	56
Vol. H. Knight ...	20	22	14	56
Corpl. C. H. Buttler ...	22	14	19	55
Sergt. J. E. Kees ...	18	15	21	54
Vol. J. Mackinnon ...	21	14	19	54
Lance Corpl. J. Braham ...	20	20	14	54
Vol.	19	17	20	56
,, T. Dolton ...	22	17	13	52
,, D. H. Watts ...	18	11	20	49
,, J. Axford ...	17	16	16	49
,, T. F. Evans ...	15	16	17	48
Sergt. F. A. Rowland ...	17	9	10	36
Vol. A. Irvine ...	16	13	9	38
Colr. Sergt. W. F. Melvin ...	23	13	Retired	36
Vol. W. Lane ...	22	2	11	35

Match II.—Conditions as in match I.

Corpl. C. H. Buttler ...	23	21	19	63
Vol. Axford ...	17	19	22	58
Corpl. R. DeCruz ...	16	18	23	57*
Vol. Mackinnon ...	22	13	20	55
Lance Corpl. T. M. English ...	21	11	15	54
Colr. Sergt. W. Jefferies ...	19	4	16	39
Sergt. C. Fido ...	3	9	0	12

B. B. and C. I. R. Vol.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. T. W. WOOD.

A PASSENGER by the P. and O. mail-steamer Massilia, Mr. T. W. Wood left Bombay yesterday to take up the appointment of secretary to the company on the amalgamation of the Rajputana-Malwa line with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. His connexion with the company in India dates from 1865, for in March of that year he arrived for the purpose of taking up the duties of chief auditor and accountant. This position he occupied until the end of 1878. He left Bombay for Southampton on 4th November, *en route* for London, where he conducted the affairs of the company as its secretary for three years and a half. In April, 1882, he returned to Bombay as the agent, which office he relinquished at the close of last year on the amalgamation of the two systems, to which he will henceforth act as secretary. Mr. Wood is one of the justices of the peace for the city of Bombay. He has been one of the most influential members of the Chamber of Commerce, and last year served on the Committee of the Chamber. He has also been associated with the proceedings that have been taken with regard to the holding of the Bombay International Exhibition. On the many important questions relating to Indian railway administration and finance he has been an acknowledged authority, and at the various traffic conferences, which he has regularly attended, in India he has taken a prominent part in the deliberations. Mr. Wood possesses what is probably a unique railway experience, having been connected with the great systems of Canada as well as of India, for before he came to this country he had officiated as chief auditor to the Grand Trunk Railway of the Dominion. He quits Bombay with the hearty good wishes of all with whom he has come in contact. He has earned the warm esteem of the staff of which he has been the head, and among its members will be cordially remembered for the justice, consideration, and kindness he has invariably displayed towards them individually and collectively. It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Wood was not permitted to close his career in India without an acknowledgment from Government of the services rendered by him. The Governor in Council has caused to be put on record his appreciation of the very satisfactory and able manner in which Mr. Wood has conducted the important duties pertaining to his position as agent. His Excellency observes that while he has maintained cordial relations with the officers of Government he has at the same time jealously guarded the interests of the shareholders of the company, and under his management the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway has made marked progress. A large number of Mr. Wood's personal friends assembled at the Apollo-bunder, as well as many of the staff, including Major Bisset, (Mr. Wood's successor as agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway), Colonel Moberley (joint auditor), Captain Brackenbury, M.C., R.E., Mr. Adams, Colonel Bonus (Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Railway), Messrs J. O'Connell (chief auditor), J. M. Sleater (chief engineer), of J. R. Duxbury), (traffic manager), W. Pendlebury (assistant traffic manager) C. Berd (general storekeeper), Deane, Bartlett, Winter, Purdie, E. S. Luard, G. R. Spencer (assistant to the agent), T. A. Walker, T. J. McCloughin, Nowrozjee Pestonjee, and Byramjee Servai. Mr. Wood was deeply affected at the heariness of the farewell which was given him at the last moment of his leaving India. He was taken on board in a special launch provided through Mr. Beard by the company's landing contractor, several gentlemen accompanying him to the steamer. As the launch left the bunder, Mr. Wood was cheered with the utmost heartiness.

MR. KABRAJEE'S MUSICAL RECITAL.

AT the invitation of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee a large and influential company of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, together with a few Europeans and Hindoos of both sexes, assembled on Thursday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to hear a musical recital of the Persian story of Rustom and Sohrab. The Hon. J. B. Pelle presided on the occasion. It is said that native music is specially adapted to illustrate the various emotions and passions to which the human mind is subject, and in support of this proposition Mr. Kabrajee could not have selected a better episode from ancient history than the fine old tragedy, which affords the musician full scope for the pourtrayal of joy and sorrow, of ambition, rage, disappointment, and death. Mr. Kabrajee appeared to have used great judgment and discretion in his selection of the airs that were best suited to the different incidents in the story, and his, in the main, successful endeavours in this direction showed that native music, defective as it is, and strange as it may sound to European ears, yet possesses some rare merits, which are capable of great development. The story which has called forth all the best powers of the famous epic poet of Persia, Firdousi, may be told here in a few words. In the old, old days Rustom, the greatest of Persian heroes, had a son born to him, whose name was Sohrab. Before the birth of his child Rustom left home in order to pursue his favourite exploits in the field, leaving with his beloved wife an amulet which was to be tied round the arm of his first-born. Poetical licenses among Oriental bards knows no bounds, and it may therefore be easily supposed that the prowess and exploits of the little Hercules have been sung in terms which certainly do not err on the side of moderation. We are told that his face was as dazzling as the sun itself ; that in speech and action he was like a god ; and that in size he was bigger than a boy of more than twelve months, when he was barely a month old. At the age of three his valour filled the whole country with astonishment, and when he grew to be a boy of ten years, there was no man so bold or strong but would run away from him in terror. The first in manly sports, and ever victorious in friendly combats with the bravest of the land, he varied his pastimes by occasionally slaying a whale or a tiger. The whole of Iran rejoiced that God had, at last, in his mercy sent down one who, Samson-like, was in his own person to be more than a match for all the hordes that its enemy Afrasiab might bring into the field. But the rejoicings of her countrymen could not be shared in by Tehmina, the mother of the little prodigy. On learning that he was the son of the mighty Rustom, burned with enthusiasm to join his strength with that of his father, and in spite of the pathetic entreaties of his fond mother, he quitted home at the head of a large army. Death and destruction marked the progress of Sohrab. The youthful warrior had just entered his teens,—we are assured he was at the time not more than fourteen,—but no one dared to meet him in single combat ; and one man or one thousand, whatever the number opposed to him, he slew them outright, if they did not seek safety in flight. At last a treacherous enemy inveigled Sohrab into an engagement with his own father. For three days did the heroes join with each other in mortal combat, and on one occasion the veteran warrior had very nearly lost his life. But he escaped by artifice, and night coming on, hostilities were postponed till the next day. Rustom was filled with shame that he, who had hitherto been eminently successful in holding his own against all comers, should in all probability be vanquished by a mere beardless boy. So the third day he invoked the aid of the gods on his behalf ; he summoned all his powers, and making one great effort threw his opponent to the ground, inflicting with his dagger a mortal wound in his side. While in the throes of death Sohrab told his enemy that his father, Rustom, would take his full revenge, and kill him in return. The terrible truth dawned upon Rustom at these words. The amulet was shown to him, and his worst fears were confirmed. But the impending doom discovered too late. The old man was heartbroken, and the poor Tehmina dragged on a miserable existence as a lunatic. Between the intervals of music Mr. Kabrajee interpreted the audience as the progress of the story in a graphic narrative. He was assisted in singing by Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw and Mr. Cassum Ali, who, like Mr. Kabrajee, are well known for their musical attainments. But the most pleasing feature of the entertainment was the singing of some of the popular pieces by the little children of Mr. Kabrajee, to the accompaniment of a piano, at which his eldest daughter presided. Their efforts were creditable to the training of their father, and they never failed to evoke cordial applause. The story being too long to be finished at one sitting, Mr. Kabrajee decided to divide it into four parts, three of which will be given hereafter at suitable intervals.

Among those present were Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., the Rev. Mr. Ledgard, Mr. H. Van Der Straatan, Fathers Mauer, Walsh, and Ulsters, Mr. Raymoud Knight, U.S., Messrs. Soorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, C.I.E., Dadabhai Naoroji, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., Naoroji Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Venayek Wassoodow, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Muncherjee C. Murzban (Khan Bahadoor), Sorabjee Framjee Patel, K. R. Cama, R. N. Khory, M.D., Cursetjee M. Setna, J. B. Murzban, M. F. Murzban, Dr. Chimanrao, Modarkar, J. N. Cursetjee, Manockshaw Jehangirshaw, P. N. Wadia, D. N. Wadia, D. M. Karaka and several others.

At the conclusion of the performance, the Hon. Mr. Pelle addressed the assembly as follows :—Ladies and gentlemen,—I commend to take the chair here this evening, and to say the few words of recognition and appreciation which are usual at the close of these entertainments, because I am glad to do what lies in my power to encourage social meetings for the pursuance of an intellectual object, and especially when that object is a fine art as interesting and delightful as music. (Hear, hear.) I think it need make no difference in that feeling that the widest possible differences prevail as to the practical exposition of the art of music among different peoples and in different parts of the world. Music as a science, is an exact science, based upon fundamental principles, and subject to immutable laws. But when we come to consider music as an art we are conscious that very different opinions prevail as to what is acceptable music ; because we are influenced by traditions, by associations, by the progress of civilization, and by taste. But these very differences give an interest to the comparative study of national music, which they make as interesting as the comparative study of the ballads of a people or of national schools of painting. A few months ago some of us here present were at an entertainment in Poona in which the national music was illustrated by what seemed to some of us strange instruments and strange airs. English musicians may have thought them to be more curious than beautiful, because they are accustomed to a different method. But there could be no question that they were interesting, and when Mr. Mahadhew Moreshwar Kunte, traced a scientific relation between them and the music of the West. I am glad to see on this occasion that while some of the native instruments of music are on one side of the platform, there is a pianoforte at the other, and I am pleased to observe that Parsee ladies are making a trial of our Western method. The recital of Mr. Kabrajee has a larger and a more original aim than the offering of the musicians at Poona, because he has linked with his music the poetry of the fine old Persian story of Rustoom and Sohrab, and he has endeavoured to show how the emotions excited by that touching tale can find expression in national airs. I am not competent by scientific skill in music to measure the extent of Mr. Kabrajee's achivements. But I see here before me a large audience, chiefly ladies and gentlemen of the race of Rustom and Sohrab—(applause)—who have been drawn together and interested by this entertainment ; and I do not doubt that in a social point of view the enterprise has been successful. I move that our best thanks be given to Mr. Kabrajee and to those ladies and gentlemen who have assisted him. (Loud applause.)

The Gujerati version of the National Anthem was then sung by the children, and the proceedings terminated.

DEATH OF MR. SAKHARAM NARAYEN PYE.

WE regret to have to announce the death yesterday morning of Mr. Sakharam Narayen Pye, late first assistant assessor and collector, Bombay Municipality. Mr. Sakharam was born at Maligam and was fifty-one years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the Elphinstone Institution, and, soon after leaving it, he was employed in the now defunct Military Board Office. On the abolition of the old Board of Conservancy and the system of the "full and half time" Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Arther Crawford was appointed sole Commissioner in 1865, when Mr. Sakharam was chosen as one of the ward superintendents of the city. Mr. Crawford soon found out the capabilities of Mr. Sakharam, and employed him as an assistant collector of municipal rates and taxes. Here he displayed such intelligence that he was entrusted with the task of framing a system of accounts ; and the forms introduced at his instance were in vogue until superseded by those more useful and complete ones brought into use by the present Commissioner. Mr. Sakharam held, up to the period of his retirement in June, 1884, the post of first assistant assessor and collector of the Municipality. He was a shrewd accountant, and urbane in his manners with those who had anything to do with the department in which he was employed. He served the Municipality for nearly twenty years, but owing to an obstinate ailment, he was advised to retire from active service. He was the elder brother of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, a vakil of the High Court and a member of the Municipal Corporation. He leaves behind him four sons and three daughters. A large number of relatives and friends yesterday attended at his house near the Small Cause Court building, Kalbadevi, to manifest their sympathy with his family.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE RAJKOT RACE WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JAN. 14.

THE week of 1884 commenced on the morning of 'Xmas day, and was kept up with considerable spirit to the first of January. During an extended experience of weeks and their chroniclers I have remarked with perhaps unreasonable astonishment that each and every one of these epochs is distinguished as being a combination of all the most perfect joys the mind of man can conceive or his most sanguine hopes anticipate. I should like, therefore, as a preliminary measure to weigh in with a remark to that effect anent our week, or else people may think that justice has not been done to it ; and besides I wish to keep on a par with other own correspondents. In the early morning of 'Xmas day a band of wayworn, travelstained immigrants from Ahmedabad, Sadra, and the uttermost parts of the earth were welcomed enthusiastically to the various palatial residences long anxiously expecting the visitors. They immediately fell to sleep, and few, if any, were sufficiently fortunate as to wake in time for the 'Xmas service held at 7 a.m., which, I am told, was a source of lively regret to most of them. It is not my intention to go seriatim through the events of our programme ; such a chronicle might be wearisome, and the length of the racing card, which with notes I append, forbids me to delay too long over social details. Some of the more salient points of interest will, however, justify a brief notice.

Christmas night was devoted by young bloods to wine and wassail at the hospitable meas of the 13th N. I., while the soberer and more married portion of the station were entertained by Col. and Mrs. West at the Residency. Every morning tennis and badminton were kept going at the Residency for such energetic spirits as found themselves in the humour for early hours and exercise. Owing to circumstances over which I may say I had no control, I did not witness the exciting badminton match between Rajkot and Ahmedabad. The former, represented by Majors Jones and Maunder, went forth trembling to encounter Captain Humfrey and Mr. Salmon, but even like little David of old did they return victorious and rejoicing. That was a surprise, especially to Ahmedabad. Similarly, I am not in a position to speak as an eye witness of the merits of the racquet match, in which again Rajkot proved too good for the visitors. The latter played Messrs. Raymond and Salmon against our representatives, Major Jones and Mr. Leach. Surprise No. 2 for the Ahmedabad men. Unfortunately, the third event, if not a surprise for Rajkot, was quite as painful as if it had been. The visitors, notwithstanding many high hopes and fervent prayers to the contrary, rather walked round us at polo. The teams were :—Ahmedabad.—Captain Humfrey, Messrs. Salmon, Edwards, and Conran. Rajkot—Major Jones, Messrs Tully, Welman, and a cavalry sowar, who, I may add, played excellently.

The rival teams met twice, and both times Ahmedabad proved too strong for us. Captain Humfrey and Mr. Edwards played conspicuously well for Ahmedabad, and Rajkot all played about as well as each other. The umpire commanded universal respect and admiration by his carefully weighed decisions upon points of play and by his alacrity on the field.

Pigeon-shooting came off twice. The first morning your own correspondent remained away, but Col. Fisher and Mr. Abud, both of Rajkot, won the two sweeps respectively. On the second occasion the pigeons were chilly, and declined occasionally to leave the shelter of the traps. In the first sweep Capt Humfrey, Mr. Warden, Mr. Beaman, Mr. Abud, Dr. Tully, and Mr. Leach competed, and a galaxy of youth and beauty sat round encouraging the sportsmen. While in the throes of a little unfortunate at the start, as his bird sternly sat in the trap and declined under any circumstances to move, notwithstanding frenzied shouts, clods, bricks, and fireworks showered on it from all sides. I think the certainty of impending doom must have paralysed it. Eventually a bird was started, and Mr. Beaman was observed tearing at the trigger of his gun frantically, while to every imprecation from his lips the murderous weapon took like a sapling in a storm. When the pigeon disappeared over the distant hills, the shootist handed the gun back to its owner, remarking mournfully, "Well, I never saw a gun with such a hair trigger as that ;" to which the owner indignantly, "Why, man alive, it's been half-cock all the time." *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Mr. Abud won that sweep. The second sweep comprised the same sportsmen except Mr. Leach, who concluded to sit out and watch. Mr. Beaman won that sweep amidst the most insulting expressions of surprise, but, as he remarked to the disappointed and defeated ones—

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
And more of reverence in you dwell."

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnuggur set all the other Chiefs of Kattywar an excellent example of sporting conduct by coming in with his retinue ; attending the races every day, and during the whole station a most enjoyable dinner and evening entertainment.

His Highness also gave a handsome cup for the races, and on His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur and His Highness the Nawab of Junaghur. In this respect also honour must be given to the very sporting Chiefs of Morvi, Rajkot, Limbdi, Gondal, and Patiana. On the 27th the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot entertained every body at his palace, which was very successful. His Highness the Jam Saheb gave a dinner to the station on the 29th, at which everybody avowed themselves delighted. Unfortunately, the popular Thakore Saheb of Limbdi was unable to be present, and as a consequence the final dinner which he intended to give to the station fell through. The want was, however, supplied by a very interesting theatrical entertainment at the Rajkoomar College, got up under the superintendence of Mr. Macnaghten by the young Chiefs.

With such heads of society, civil and military, as Colonel and Mrs. West and Colonel and Mrs. Fisher, it is perhaps needless to add that every social detail and gathering during the meeting was, as it deserved to be, thoroughly appreciated and successful. Open house at the Residency was the order of the day, while the mess of the gallant 13th N. I. was a scene of scarcely intermittent revelry. Certainly, one of the most interesting minor events of the week was the great foot race between the Kattywar welter weight champion and the Ahmedabad light weight crack. A great deal of speculation went on, and just before the start the odds ruled slightly in favour of the light weight, in spite of a certain grogginess in the off hindleg. The match was eventually run off at between 3 and 4 a. m. on the high-road, the distance being variously calculated by the bystanders from 50 yards to 50 miles. The big man got in ahead, chiefly because he started ahead, and the other could never spare time to run round him. This result was hailed by Rajkot with much applause.

It will be seen that His Highness the Thakore of Morvi scored several

fact that, calamitous as they still are, the oscillations in recent times are less than they used to be and less calamitous on the whole in their effects on the working classes. But, because certain people will not look at the facts, the facts themselves are none the less certain. The numbers of paupers and amounts paid for poor relief have for many years been carefully ascertained; various records of money wages also exist; the prices of principal articles, such as wheat and sugar, are also exactly known; the increase or decrease of different classes of people, the average consumption of leading articles of luxury and necessity, the rate of mortality of the population for several generations, are things that are also well known or ascertainable, so that there can be no real doubt of the broad conclusion to which all the facts point. If there is any deterioration of the people of England from a height of prosperity arrived at in any previous period, we must be only at the very beginning of it. There is no deterioration which has yet had any effect on the statistical signs that would disclose it.

The question then arises—Is there any other large community which has made greater progress? The only one which can be referred to is, of course, the United States. In the United States, however, there is no similarity in conditions to those of England, everything being altered there by the vast abundance of new and fertile land. The increase of population in the United States, in consequence of that abundant new land, has been much larger than it has been in England. There has been equally remarkable progress in our Australian colonies. But take the old countries. In European countries the increase of population has been in no case at a greater rate than in Great Britain. With the single and doubtful exceptions of Germany and Italy, it may be broadly stated that the increase of a population like that of England, without virgin soil to expand upon, is absolutely unique in history. No old country has progressed in a similar manner.

In a comparison with other nations, however, especial importance appears to be attached to the foreign trade. That trade is sometimes spoken of as if it were all the trade of the countries referred to. But, tried by the test of the foreign trade only, the results are equally favourable to England. In no country in the world has the foreign trade progressed so much.

The figures are sometimes disputed, but they are really beyond dispute. At the present moment the foreign trade of England—imports and exports together, including the transit trade—is in round figures £750,000,000 per annum, about £20 per head of the population. In France the corresponding figures are £420,000,000 and £12 per head; in the United States, £306,000,000 and £6 per head; in Germany, £488,000,000 and £11 per head; in Russia, £160,000,000 and £1 10s. per head; in Austria-Hungary, £143,000,000 and £3 10s. per head; in Italy, £100,000,000 and £3 10s. per head; and so of other nations. It might be possible to find out some one small country, such as Belgium, where the total per head is more than in the United Kingdom; but in the absolute amount of the foreign trade, and in the amount per head among all the important nations of the world, we are without a rival. There is hardly a nation which comes so near us that it can be said to occupy a second place where we occupy the first.

The parallel does not end here. The above figures take no account of shipping, an important element in the foreign trade. Here the comparison is notoriously still more favourable to England. Out of 11½ million tons of ocean-going sailing tonnage belonging to the different nations of the world, in the latest year available for comparison, no fewer than 3½ million tons, or 30 per cent., are English; out of 42 million tons of steam tonnage, the more important branch of the business, no fewer than 3½ million tons, or over 70 per cent., are English. (I speak here of the United Kingdom only, and compare it with the rest of the world, including British possessions.) To put the matter another way, England has 100,000 tons of ocean-going steam shipping for every million of the population; the United States 3,000 tons only; France 11,000 tons only; Germany 7,000 tons only; and so of other nations.

Thus, whether we take foreign trade in the limited sense of imports and exports only, or whether we include shipping, the predominance of England at the present time is beyond all question. Unless we are very slack indeed it must take many years before any other nation can come up to us in absolute amounts and still longer before they can approach us in the amounts per head.

Not only is England predominant now, but nowhere has such progress been made. Thus in England, as regards imports, going back as far as we can, which is to 1854 only, we find that since that date there has been an increase from £143,500,000 to £411,000,000, or very nearly 200 per cent., the amount of the increase being £263,000,000. In the United States the imports are found to be still little more now than they were in England in 1854, being only £153,000,000, and the increase from 1850 has been £116,000,000 only, against an increase of £288,000,000 in England in the same period. If we were to go back for a shorter period of years we should still find the amount of the increase in a given period larger in England than in the United States. Similarly comparing France with England it is found that in 1880 the imports in France are far below those of England, being £245,000,000, only, as compared with £411,000,000, while the increase since 1850 has been £200,000,000 only, as compared with £288,000,000 in England since 1854. Unfortunately, the German foreign trade statistics do not begin till 1872, but it appears that the total of German imports is about £240,000,000 only, as compared with the much larger figure in England, while the increase in ten years has been about £20,000,000 only as compared with about £60,000,000 in the United to follow out the comparison with other countries, whose foreign trade is still smaller than that of England. Nowhere is there an increase in amount to be compared with our own.

It is the same with the exports. The increase in the case of England of the exports of domestic produce since 1840 has been from about £50,000,000 to £240,000,000, an increase of £190,000,000; in the United States in the same period it has been from about £20,000,000 to £170,000,000 (the exports of the United States were actually £20,000,000 less in 1883), or £144,000,000—the total exports of the United States at the present time being thus less than the increase in the exports from England since 1840; in France in the same period the increase is from £43,000,000 to £140,000,000, or about £100,000,000; and so of other nations. In amount of increase there is no nation to be compared with England. As regards Germany where we can only go back to 1872, the amount of the domestic exports is still only about £160,000,000 per annum, or less than the total increase in the United Kingdom in the last 40 years. If the German figures are to be relied on an exceptionally large increase would seem to have occurred since 1872, but the whole system of recording the foreign trade in Germany is perhaps as yet too novel to make comparison for so short a period altogether trustworthy.

Then, in regard to shipping, English progress has been even more remarkable. Forty years ago, according to the best estimate I can make we were owners of about one-third only of the world's ocean-going shipping. Now we own practically more than half, and of steamers alone we own 70 per cent.

The case for the prosperity of England under the condition of an increase of the miscellaneous industry of foreign countries is thus strengthened as we advance. Not only does our prosperity when we look at the question most generally appear greater than that of any foreign country, but when we look specially at the foreign trade which is most dwelt upon and considered by those who harp upon foreign competition, we find that up to the present time no country has advanced as we have done. All that can be said to the contrary is that, in some countries having small beginnings, the rate of advance has been greater for a certain period than with us. But the magnitude of the rate is clearly connected with the smallness of the beginning. There is no reason to believe that the rate of advance, when the actual amounts have become larger, will continue what it has been. As yet the advance per head is much greater in England than elsewhere.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

MANY important changes in the *personnel* of the army, says the *Times*, will take place before the close of the year 1885. General Sir Thomas Steele gives up the command of the force in Ireland on the 1st of October, and it is understood that his successor will be Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Sir Edmund Whitmore ceases to be Military Secretary on the 1st of April; Major-General Bulwer's time as Inspector-General of Recruiting expires on the 1st of January; and on the 28th of April Major-General Elkington will have completed five years as Deputy Adjutant-General for the Auxiliary Forces. On the 1st of April vacancies will occur in the commands of the South-Eastern District, vice General Newdigate, who completes his five years; a division in Bengal in succession to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is returning home; the Western District, vice General Sayer, who will become promoted on the 13th of March; China, in place of General Sargent, promoted; the West Indies, vice General Browne, who will be promoted on the 19th February; and the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot, which General Luard relinquishes, also on promotion, after a tenure of one year only. Major-General Sarel, quits the Governorship of Guernsey on the 1st of November. Two divisional commands in Bengal will become vacant in succession to Mr. H. T. Macpherson on the 28th of October and Sir M. Biddulph on the 1st of December. Sir Robert Biddulph leaves Cyprus on the 23rd of June, and Sir Leicester Smyth will complete his five years at the Cape on the 10th of November. The post of Quartermaster-General in India will be relinquished by Sir C. Macgregor on the 19th of November, and Brigadier-General Godfrey Clerk ceases to be Adjutant-General of the Madras army on the 29th of August. The commandantship of the Staff College becomes vacant on the 11th of May by the retirement of Major-General Creagh-Osborne. Colonel Montgomery Moore becomes promoted at this month, leaving vacant the office of Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-master-General of the Dublin district. Colonel Pemberton's time as Assistant-Quarter Master-General at the Horse Guards expires on the 1st of July. On the 7th of the same month Colonel Battersby vacates his post as Assistant-Director of Military Education, while on the 1st of October Colonel Justice completes his period of service as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Barbados. Regimental district commands will fall vacant—namely, those of Exeter, vice Colonel Hamilton; Reading, vice the Hon. W. Herbert; Halifax, vice Colonel Freer; Brexham, vice Colonel the Hon. S. Mostyn; and Armagh, vice Colonel Macgwire. The command of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards will also fall vacant on the completion of their five years by Colonels Clive and FitzRoy respectively. In addition to Lieut.-General W. H. Seymour and Major-General Milman, who become retired at the end of the present month, the following general officers will apparently be placed upon the retired list during 1885:—Major-General Woods, on the 13th of January; Lieut.-General Conolly, 19th of February; Lieut.-General Foster, 13th of March; General W. Napier, 19th of March Major-General Rickman, 1st of April; Major-General W. K. M'Leod, 3rd of April; Major-General Howard Vyse, 25th of April; Genl. Sir E. Selby Smyth, 22nd of June; Major-General Boldero, 1st of July; Major-General John Peel, of 11th July; Major-General H. F. Williams, 25th of September; Lieut.-General Peyton, 29th of September; Major-General Sarel, 1st of November; Lieut.-General Sir F. Maude, 4th of November; Major-General Baynes, 10th of December; Major-General Creagh Osborne, 20th of December; Major-General Henning, 26th of December; and Major-General G. H. Page, 29th of December. As the number of general officers is and will remain in excess of the establishment until about the middle of 1890, the promotions to take place next year will be at the rate of two for three vancancies from major-general upwards, and of one for two vacancies from the rank of colonel to that of major-general. The only lieutenant-general to be promoted to Sir Arthur Herbert, the Quartermaster-General. The major-generals to become lieutenant-generals are—Major-Generals Luard, commanding a brigade at Aldershot; H. B. Browne commanding in the West Indies; Sayer, at Devonport; MacDonald, in Scotland; and R. White, at Colchester. The colonels standing for promotion to the rank of major-general before the close of 1885 are—Colonels Montgomery Moore, now on the staff at Dublin; F. Hunter, late 36th Regiment; A. Nugent, late Scots Greys, F. F. Hamilton, 11th Regimental District; Brice, late Indian Staff; F. Hardy, late 84th Regiment; Hon. W. H. Herbert, 49th Regimental District; Hon. B. M. Ward, half-pay; Freer, 33rd Regimental District; Watson, late 34th Regimental District; and the Hon. S. Mostyn, 23rd Regimental District. Among the colonels several officers will be compulsorily retired, either by age or non-employment, subject in the latter case to their being restored to full pay before five years expire. They are Cols. E. M. Beresford, late of the Scots Guards; J. Jago, late of the Highland Light Infantry; J. Ruddel, late of the 25th Regiment; J. Jordan, late of the 49th Regimental District; W. T. Goldsworthy, formerly on the staff at Cork; J. P. Battersby, Assistant-Director of Military Education; A. Lock, formerly of the 50th Regiment; R. Preston, on the staff at Edinburgh; E. Grogan, of the 24th Regimental District; G. F. Walker, commanding a brigade in India; R. Wadeson, V. C., Lieut-Governor of the Chelsea Hospital; J. W. Barnes, 41st Regimental District; and Napier Sturt, late of the Grenadier Guards.

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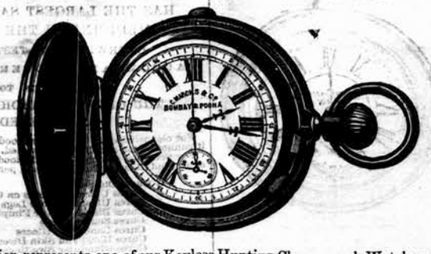

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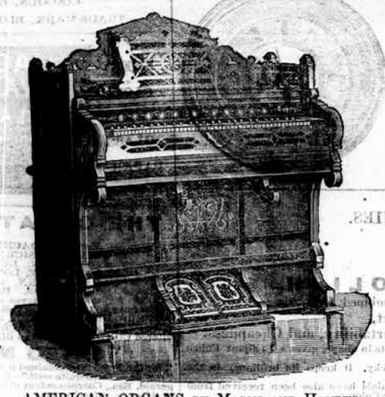

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